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RESSES

Vol. XV. S ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT. For Zion's Herald and West-yan Journal.

TRREVERENCE IN WORSHIP.

A short time since, visiting a church, not of our own "faith and order," where I heard many things truly excellent, I was forcibly impressed by a trait in their mode of worship which I can but wish was

more universally found in our own denomination. I allude to the apparently very reverential, solemn nanner of their approach to the throne of grace .-After the congregation had been invited to join in calling upon God, they placed themselves in an attitude of devotion, and there was a profound stillness for several moments; not a breath was heard, not a foot was stirred. There was an awe in the very silence, as if every earthly emotion stood controlled and repressed at the foot of the Mount, and the spirit was preparing itself for a solemn audience with the King of kings and Lord of lords .-At length the low voice of the speaker was heard. Slow and few were his words, as at the first they rose from off his trembling lips to the ears of the Majesty of heaven; and they even seemed to pause in their ascent as were uttered the attributes of Him whose name is holy, and who will not hold him guiltless that taketh it in vain. I thought of the beautiful words of our hymu,---

> God is in heaven and men below, Be short our tunes, our words be few; A solemn reverence checks our songs, And praise sits silent on our tongues

How befitting, how impressive, and I am compelled to add, how deep the contrast with the seemog haste, heedlessness and rudeness with which this duty is often engaged in.

It is just to say that our pulpits are, in a good degree, free from the great impropriety here condemned, but in some even of them very much improvement may be made in this respect; but yet n social meetings the evil is too often met with in its most revolting features. True, those who have become familiar with it cease to have their feelings greatly shocked at its exhibition, as is, also, the case in other things; but others, whose sense of propriety has not been blunted, and whose feelings have not been so often violated by such irrever ence, turn with disgust and abhorrence from what appears to them to be so manifest a want of due solemnity in the most important service in which mortals may engage; and not only do such receive no good, but even an abiding prejudice against our mode of worship is thus begotten in their minds .-If there is any service in our probationary existence in which solemnity and awe should pervade the spirit, it is that of making prayer to him who sitteth on the throne; and yet the blood creeps chilled from the heart at the light and flippant manner, rude and bold expression, and cant phrase in which some indulge while thus engaged. What sufficient apology can be made for such freedom is difficult to be conjectured; none would so address an earthly Indeed, such a style would be con demned if used in audience with our own Chief Magistrate, when in his official capacity. We say farther, many would speak more courteously in making known their wishes to their servants. The peremptory manner, the mandatory tone, the air, are all any thing but marks of dependence, humil-

Will any one reply to this, that, as God looks at the heart, the manner is nothing? Why, then, are we so fully instructed in his word, both by precept and example, to approach him in the most reverential manner? Why did Abraham, Moses and all the holy men of old so approach him? Why then did the blessed Jesus, the son of God, bow earth before his Father, and pour those cries which rent the heavens? And shall guilty worms of earth approach their Maker with less of reverence than the Savior felt? The very thought should bury our faces in the dust. The manner nothing? Why, then, do those living ones who stand before the throne bow themselves and ceaseless cry, " Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is and is to come?" Why do those who "worship him that liveth for ever and ever, cast their crowns before the throne, saying, Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor and power?"-But aside from these considerations, there exists in the law of our nature a necessity for an outward manner conformable to the inward emotion we would raise and cultivate. There is a reciprocal action of each on the other, tending to such an assimilation, and, unless unnaturally controlled, such will in a great degree be the effect. All experience the operation of this principle. Is our manner light and trifling, will our spirit be serious and collected? Is the spirit awed and solemn, will the outward expression be airy and flippant?

But, in defiance of the manner which is here reprobated, it may be said to be caused by a torrent of religious feeling, the effect of a strong confidence in God, the operation of the spirit of adoption which is sent forth into our hearts. If this be so, why were not those principles thus manifested in the devotions of those favored ones we have before cited? Is it claimed that we possess those graces so much more abundantly than they did. that they are developed so much more prominently in our devotions?

So far are we from admitting such a defence to valid, that we are inclined to a position directly the reverse, and deem such an irreverent manner to be entirely incompatible with a fulness of the in-dwelling Trinity, or an exercise of the greatest evangelical faith. For connected with a proper exercise of faith in its enlarged capacity, there is an utter self-loathing, with the deepest sense of our own demerits, leading us in a spirit of self renunciation to flee with humble joy to the arms of Christ and hide ourselves in his bosom. This spirit will be seen in our features, it will show itself in our carriage, its accents will be recognized in our words. it will subdue our air, it will be heavenly music in our tones. Such a soul in its nearest approaches to its centre, in its deepest, most hallowed communion with its Maker, will be penetrated with that awe which dares not move, absorbed in all the

silent heaven of love. This is the experience of many of the children of God; and it is said of the saintly Fisk that at They have been years of great auxiety, care and a certain time, after a peculiar divine manifestation, he for some time scarcely dared to move a limb or a muscle, so gloriously awful was the presence of of various kinds than Calais Circuit. But thanks be God, and so overwhelmed was he with the beatific to God, he has supported and brought me conquervision. An exhilaration of spirits may cause levi- er through them all. In addition to the incumty of manner; a sense of the presence and power | brances of the circuit, sickness and death have been of God will not; and those who have often joined in in our family, and in the church; several of them worshipping assemblies have made but little use of have died, some suddenly; alarming providences their faculties of discernment if they have not often have been among us; some of our neighbors have perceived the difference between these two states. been drowned, some killed, others have had their How often, how very often have we felt an exhili- arms and hands blown off, &c. Sin reigns and aration of spirit and had a volubility in prayer when abounds, error and delusion is spreading, the love there was evidently but little power in Israel, either of some has waxed cold, a terrible storm has been with God or man, demonstrating that all this may upon us; yet I believe the little church at Millexist without any great measure of the Spirit's influ- town will outride the storm. They are exerting

There is in the human mind, generally, a consciousto come, and will succeed. We hope Conference ness of the propriety of the deepest reverence and will send them a man like Stephen or Barnabas, a humility in our approaches to the supreme Being. "man of God;" such a man is what they need and Whatever is in accordance with this sentiment finds want-men of the world will not answer their puran approval in our judgment; whatever is averse to pose, they will do no good. it we condemn. It is owing to the prevalence of this idea that the solemn ceremonies and imposing circumstances of Catholic worship, in their vast and ancient cathedrals, so overpower and sway the I know, love and respect me. Harmony in and out was succeeding in some great town, in which it from the directions given him by the girl. He capital, where, with his savings on the banks of the

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopa Church.

yond a doubt; indeed we have direct assurance the Lord reward and bless them. that the very unjustifiable improprieties of private If I do not attend Conference at Bangor with my

to our communion.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal. REV. CHARLES D. CAHOON.

gather laurels in the West, for his adorable Savior. and sing our sufferings over in one eternal song,-O. C. BAKER, Sec'y of N. H. Conference. Alleluia, praise ye the Lord.

To the N. H. Conference, now in session : Dearly Beloved Brethren, - Having been associated with you during the whole length of my feeble ministry to this time, and being about to remove to the far West, into a new field of labor. with no probability of ever meeting you again in nected with as many sacred ties, and endearing Herald. These considerations have not been for- sion, and labor together, for mutual protection. gotten by me, with many others that might be In the hocing season of 1750, Mr. William Gill-

with me, my poor prayers shall be for your pros-

perity, and that of Zion in general. I love the derful interposition of Providence. whole Zion of our God, but especially the itinerant part. I never loved the itinerancy, and our beto her doctrines and government as at this time. and I am fully purposed in my heart to live, labor, and die in her service, though an unprofitable servant. Yes, brethren, I leave you as a Travelling Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and 1 esteem it as the greatest honor which can be conferred upon me on earth. There has not been one drop of local blood in my veins for the last twentytwo years, and my earnest prayer is, that there never may be. By the grace of God, the itinerant harness shall be mine, until it is said, "Child, your Father calls, come home." Now, beloved brethren. permit me to close these hasty and imperfect remarks, with the last wish and exhortation of St. Paul to his Corinthian brethren, "Finally, brethren. farewell; be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one

shall be with you." Your unworthy, but sincere and affectionate brother, and fellow laborer in preaching the cross of Jesus Christ. Portsmouth, July 15, 1844. C. D. CAHOON.

mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

CALAIS CIRCUIT, ME.

My two years term "down east," near Victoria's dominions, will close on the first Sabbath in August. labor. Few if any places within the bounds of the Conference were more embarrassed with difficulties themselves to sustain constant preaching the year

In leaving Milltown part of the circuit, I shall previous to his death, his lordship inquired of one part with good brethren, kind friends and neigh- of his friends, and a particular friend of the Bible bors, whom I love and respect, and who, for aught Society, who called upon him, how the Society

service in Europe, has mentioned this very fact.— have been measurably prospered and blessed while that the church had taken the lead, a momentary the shopman if he had any such books? "O, yes!" Yet we have too much cause to fear this is often for his kind care over me and mine, and thankful revived, and exclaimed, "Then you will see glori- had obtained and read, it is supposed, a copy of ready money remained in his hands; and this he done; would that it were otherwise; but it is be- to my neighbors for their acts of benevolence; may ous days!"

members in our social meetings have been the brethren, I send them by this my best respects, and means of turning from us those who for the purity hope God will direct and bless them. I would meet of our doctrine, our evangelical faith, the spirituali- with them, but my horse is getting old, too old to ty of our membership, and efficiency of our church travel from the St. Croix to the Penobscot. For organization, would otherwise have been attached myself, my health is better than it was two years ago; I can do as much labor, by God's belp, as \*. ¶. then; I am willing to work, I love to work, and it is only by working that I can live; I never expect to cease till death removes me to a more pleasant land, where the sun never sets, where old age is not known, where sorrow, sickness, death, loss of The following valedictory letter of Br. Cahoon friends, &c., &c., are never felt, and where parting was read to the New Hampshire Conference, and is no more. Glory to God, such a place I have it ordered to be published in the Herald: May the view, such a place is promised, such a place, by God's divine blessing attend the beloved brother who free unmerited unbounded mercy and grace, I hope to tears himself away from his fellow laborers, to have when I shall meet all my Father's children,

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal

Milltown, July 24, 1844.

REMARKABLE PROVIDENCES.

Mr. Editor,-Not long since, I was spending Annual Conference, or having the pleasure of see- few days in Woolwich, a town situated on the east ing many of your faces on these mortal shores, -1 ern bank of the Kennebec river, and near its mouth therefore take this opportunity, in a few words, Being in company one day with some of the aged with my pen, to address you. This mode is taken people of that town, I was much interested in their in preference to speaking orally to my brethren, for reasons that will very readily suggest themselves to any Methodist Travelling Preacher, con- lowing may probably interest the readers of the

considerations as surround one in this Conference.

About ninety-five years ago, the old French war, as it is called, was raging in all the border settlewhen I could not audibly address you, in conse- ments of America; and the Indians were employed quence of the sympathetic and affectionate feelings with terrific effect in exterminating the scattered in of my full heart. The inquiries have often been made, why do you go to the West? Why leave the before; but the inhabitants were few. One or two pleasant field of New England, where all the conve. families had been cut off by the savages. It was niencies, as well as the necessaries of life are, for a customary in planting, hoeing and harvesting, for new country with all the trials and privations inci- the men in the same neighborhood to unite in dent to the same? Why leave all your earlier company, and, armed with their guns and farming and later brethren and friends, for new and untried utensils, to proceed to the farms of each in succes-

And I assure you, that I believe that no more, (whose son John, now an elderly and highly reone has thought of one thing connected with this spectable citizen of the town, told me the story. removal, that has not passed in review before my dreamed one night that he and his neighbors were own mind. As an honest man, and a Methodist proceeding to John Piercy's farm, armed as usual. Preacher, I solemnly declare that I do not move to for the purpose of hoeing a field of corn. He saw the West for either ease, property or honor. The them in his dream approach the fence where they simple reason why I go is, because of the solemn were to enter, in Indian or single file, he himself conviction, for several years past, that God required following in the rear. As they arrived at the fence, it of me; and the conviction not being inconsistent instead of immediately entering the field, they had with reason, soon after out last Annual Conference died together and paused a moment, when the In-I came to the conclusion that if God would open and clear the way before me, I would go and labor dians, from an ambush within, fired upon them, and he saw many of them fall. The catastrophe awoke in the far West, and do what I can in the vineyard him from his sleep. He slept again; and again of the Lord. Since this conclusion, my mind has dreamed the same in all its details, and again been at rest, and enjoyed that degree of the salvation of God that I never found before; and the But, strange to say, the whole was immediately obgood Lord has also, in a very special manner, up literated from his memory. A few days after it to this time, in every step, prospered me in bringing my affairs to meet my conclusion. With the purpose of hoeing his corn. A dozen men were convictions I now have upon this subject, I should together, Mr. Gillmore with them, following in the not dare to take any other course, but to carry out rear, as they went in single file to Piercy's cornwhat appears to me so clearly to be the will of field. Mr. G. had not thought once of his dream God concerning me. I cannot sufficiently appre- from the time he awoke till this moment; but, as ciate the goodness and grace of God to me, through he saw his neighbors huddling at the fence, and a once crucified, but now risen, and interceding previous to entering at the precise spot which he Savior. Christ is my all-he has plucked me as saw in his dream, it flashed upon him with the viva brand from the burning. I am a sinner saved idness and horror of the lightning's glare at mid by grace, and thank God, I am saved through his night. Though he saw nothing, he instantly glorious merits. I feel under very great obliga- screamed at the top of his voice, "Take care of tions to my dear brethren of this Conference for yourselves, the Indians will blow your brains out! their Christian kindness and forbearance. I have Immediately a rustling was heard, and Indians were had my errors and imperfections, but I have the seen stealing from bebind a log in the field to the unspeakable satisfaction of believing that my mo- bushes which were near by. So sudden was the tives have been pure, and that I have never know- surprise that not a man had the presence of mind ingly injured or oppressed one of my brethren, to fire upon them. On examining the spot, they either in my private or official capacity; and, this saw that not less than eight Indians, and perhaps day, have nothing but the most kind feelings and more, had concealed themselves in this ambush. affectionate Christian regard for every member of They had stuck up green bushes by the side of the this Conference. I humbly ask your prayers in log the better to effect their concealment. Supmy behalf that God may make me useful in any posing, when they heard Gillmore yell, that they were way that may be pleasing in his sight while labor- discovered, they instantly decamped. Another moing in his vineyard; and, be assured, that while ment would have witnessed the entire fulfilment of reason, recollection and Christian principle live that singular dream in the death of some of these

A special Providence continued to guard this little band. They were garrisoned at this time at Stinloved Methodism as I now do,—never did I feel so son's garrison. The same season this same commuch attached to the church of my early choice, pany went to an opening, (a cleared field, surrounded by woods.) for the purpose of harvesting corn,-As the company were going into the field, Mr. Gilmore, without any object in view, felt inclined to skirt around the south side of the opening; in doing which, his dog, who was some distance before commenced barking with that peculiar growl which Mr. G. knew was a sure indication that Indians were near. This induced him to take suitable pre cautions with his company; and the Indians, find-

ing they were discovered, were soon heard making their retreat. About this time Mr. Harnden, who lived at Fav's ferry, in the upper part of Woolwich, went one day with sons and sons-in-law in a scow or gundalow to Arrowswick, on the ebb-tide, intending to return the last of the next flood, which would bring them into the evening. The tides here run with such rapidity that it is difficult, if not impossible, to go against them except with sails and a strong wind. Mr. Harnden, being fatigued with work, laid down to sleep, directing his sons to awaken him when they were ready to return. They delayed till it was rather late in the tide, but when they attempted to arouse their father, they found it impossible, although he usually awoke at the slightest noise. They turned him over and over again. but to no purpose; and, in their alarm and suspense, the time slipped by and the tide began to ebb .-They were now fixed for another six hours. But immediately after the tide turned, Mr. Harnden awoke of himself. He was so struck with the circumstance that he assured his sons a special Providence had interposed in the affair. On their arrival at home the next morning they found that their families had been in dreadful alarm the whole night. They had heard Indians around the house, and not seeing their friends at the flood-tide, concluded they had been massacred. On examining by daylight, Mr. Harnden found where the Indians had laid in ambush the preceding evening, near the landing-place, awaiting the return of the boat.-They had doubtless from their covert seen them embark, and knew what time to expect them. But God, by a special intervention of Providence, pre-M. SPRINGER. vented their bloody purpose.

BISHOP PORTEUS' ESTIMATE OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Gardiner, Aug. 6, 1844.

Of Bishop Porteus it is said, that only four days mind even of well informed and educated Protest-ants Pres. Durbin, in remarking on the Catholic church's prosperity, has prevailed among us; we all denominations had embraced it with ardor, and

Rev. g. Jane

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1844.

Is it well, then, for us to encourage or indulge habtogether; we part in peace with all our fellow men glow of satisfaction flushed his pallid cheeks,—he replied be. The man purchased a few; read its that violate these deep feelings of our natures? around. I am truly grateful to my heavenly Father raised himself on his chair, as if youth had been them; returned, and again purchased: until he tion of his fortune. Bankrupt as he was, a little

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THINGS LOOKED FOR. without spot and blameless."-2 Peter iii. 11.

future. In this verse the apostle speaks of things he said, that he was almost perfect, for he had yet to come which Christians in those days looked never injured any man, but had often borne injuothers are taking place; all in due time will be ac- tiles, to call himself the chief of sinners; and a ment of Christ, regeneration of the spirit, &c .-Scoffers of this description are found all around us and their numbers are daily increasing. Thousands have deceived themselves, and tens of thousands are deceived by them; as Paul said, "wicked reformer, and friend of Luther, was born February men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, de- 16, 1497, at Bretten, Germany, in the palatinate ceiving and being deceived," and what is most as- of the Rhine. His father's name was Schwartzerdt, tonishing is that they should do this in the "face which in German signifies black earth; but the word and eyes" of this prophecy. One would surely was changed, by his friend Reuchlin, into the Greek think that this alone would convince them of their derivative, Melancthon, which is used to express error; but it is just the reverse. They are harden- the same meaning. He studied with so much ed in their belief till "God gives them up to believe success, that at the age of thirteen, he wrote a coma lie; to be damned. They then live and die in edy of considerable merit. He left Heidleberg, in

and our knowledge of God wonderfully increased, secution, Such things may be expected or "looked for" among us, not a thousand years to come.

In Europe, Asia and Africa the seeds of revolution are springing up which will bring about the return of the Jews to their own land for a permanent inheritance during the remainder of time .- elegant building, though it partakes somewhat of the That will be followed by their conversion to Chris- ecclesiastical architecture of Russia. This church tianity, and this by the downfall of all anti-Chris- was erected by the late incumbent, at an expense tian powers and principles, the conversion of the of 80,000 rubles, which he had eloquence and inworld to God, cessation of war, suppression of op-fluence enough to prevail upon his flock to subpression, intemperance and vice generally; a time scribe. This reverend gentleman, who now rer period of universal peace, plenty, prosperity, lon- poses in the cemetery anuexed to the church over gevity, happiness and holiness-the whole earth be- which he once presided, was a man possessed of ing full of the knowledge and glory of God, so that considerable property; he was respected by the rich all shall know him, love and serve him with will- on account of his knowledge of the world, by the ing minds and perfect hearts. How long this state poor for his benevolence, and by the whole congreof things will continue time must determine. It gation for the impressiveness of his oratory. He will, however, end, and a second attempt will be had completed his fiftieth year before the idea ever made by men and devils to destroy the religion of occurred to him of devoting himself to the pasto-Christ, which will utterly fail. Christ will glori- ral office; and his previous occupations, one would ously triumph over all his foes-time will end-the think, were little calculated to prepare him for the punished, the earth and surrounding heavens, (at- himself with so much zeal and success. mosphere,) undergo a change by fire as it once He was born at Prague, of humble parents, and underwent one by water, burn pure from all dis- married early in life, having obtained an appointcord and death, sorrow and sin, rise in its regene- ment as assistant scene-painter at a theatre. He rated state more glorious than before the fall, be- was wretchedly poor, occupying only one room come the residence of all the saints, with Christ with his whole family, whose common couch was their Savior, who shall dwell with them for ever generally composed of a few trusses of straw. At the church triumphant and reign with Christ while settled at Moscow as a man of fortune, the old eternity endures;-the wicked, men and devils, be clergyman would often tell of the shifts to which he driven down to hell, no more to disturb God's had been obliged to have recourse, to obtain a crust God's wisdom, power, justice, mercy, goodness and He afterwards obtained an appointment as scenetruth, whether happy or unhappy. Such are some painter at Brussels; but, during the French revothings which I expect will take place, if I under- lution, he was denounced as an Austrian, and stand God's word aright. The good Lord help us, forced to quit the country. The little money he you and me, to be diligent, " to be found in peace," had he then invested in a pacotille of perfumery ing holy, harmless, and useful lives, so we may and, through the interest of some of his customthy is the Lamb, Worthy is the Lamb, &c. E. get on this country, he rose to the office of inspector

THE CONVERTED RUSSIAN.

every German book and tract in the depot. Nor did he read in vain: a change of heart was soon apparent in changed conduct. He had before been accustomed to go to church once a year, to receive the sacrament; he now became a regular atten-"Therefore, beloved, seeing ye look for such dant at public worship. He had been a devourer things be, diligent, that ye may be found in peace without spot and blameless."—2 Peter iii. 11.

of novels and romances, and had a large collection of them. These he gathered together one morn-Divine revelation speaks sometimes of things fu- ing, and committed the whole to the flames. He for or expected would unavoidably take place .- ries from others in quietness. Now, he was the Some of those things have already come to pass, humble sinner, ready, with the apostle of the Gencomplished which God by the patriarchs, prophets, ransomed sinner, who had found peace in the blood Jesus Christ and his apostles have foretold as com- of the Redcemer. The theatre, the gambling-table, pleasures. Their religious inquiries, &c.; "Where you; but I cannot sin against God." About three is the promise of his coming." Questioning the weeks since he came in from the bake-house, and wisdom and understanding of past generations and said he did not feel quite well; requested his wife totally wrong in theory, &c. Their doctrine; "For a few hours he breathed his last. He had not an since the fathers fell asleep all things continue as opportunity of giving his dying testimony to the from the beginning of the creation," denying the power and grace of God; but his life showed his

### MELANCTHON.

Philip Melanchton (or Melancthon,) the celebrated sin, stupid in their feelings and ignorant of the 1512, because he was refused a degree, on account joy of God's salvation, and when dead it is pub- of his youth; he then went to Tubingen, where he lished abroad, 'They died happy," thus deceiving resided six years, and gave lectures on Virgil, Terence and other classics. In 1518, by the recom Another thing predicted is the reign of Anti- mendation of his friend Reuchlin, a profound christ, the Man of Sin. The spread of anti-Chris- scholar, he was appointed by the elector of Saxony, tian doctrine, the working of the "Mystery of Ini- Greek Professor at Wittemberg, where he began quity," the three unclean spirits, &c., infidelity, Ro. that intimacy with Luther, which contributed so manism, and mock Christianity, which are like fires much to the progress of the Reformation. In 1527, going through all quarters of the earth—when and where did they ever increase and spread more than be was appointed by his patron, the elector, to visit the church of the electorate, and was afterat the present period? Consequently we need not wards employed in the arduous labors of preparing be surprised at the wanton and numerous attacks those articles of faith which have received the name upon Bible religion and doctrine which are so un- of the Augsburg confession, because presented to the mercifully made by the enemies of Christ. Never emperor at the diet of that city. In the disputes were they more bitter, more determined and more which he maintained in those days of controversial persevering in their attempts to unchurch and over- enmity, he displayed great candor and mildness, throw the true Christian church than at the present. Which his bold friend, Luther, attributed to timidity The time is not far distant when the "great day of His moderation, as well as his learning, was so unimighty revolution will take place on the earth, such invitation from Francis I. to come to France, to setimportant crisis is forming, the wheels of society, the king of England. He was engaged in the varismall and great, are in motion. Here in America, ous conferences which took place on religious subin these United States, the important work is going jects at Frankfort, Reinspurg, Worms, Spires and than the old one is shortly to take place-a revolearning, the most peaceable temper, and the greatlution which will entirely new model society, civil, est moderation. The character of the times, and not political and religious. We shall soon know who inclination, rendered him a controversialist; and loves God and who loves him not: who serves him his answer to his mother, displayed the great and and who serves him not. We shall soon see a the good man. When asked by the aged woman, mighty combustion of the elements of society and who repeated before him her prayers in a simple out of its ashes arise a more pure, enlightened and manner, what she must believe in this "great conholy church than is now found on the earth .- fusion of creeds, he replied, "Go on mother, to be-The morals of Christians and of society will be lieve and pray, as you have done, and never trouble greatly improved and many vices which now yourself about controversies." He died at Wittemabound will no more be found among us. Our pi- burg, April 19, and was buried by the side of his ety will be more deep and universal, our love and friend Luther, in the church of the castle. Among friendship more permanent and lasting, our litera- the reasons which, on his death-bed, he assigned ture more pure and invigorating to our moral and for considering dissolution as happiness, he said mental natures, our sciences more useful to men, that it delivered him from the theological per-

### INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A LUTHER-AN PASTOR.

indement sit-the dead be raised, rewarded and sacred mission to which he afterwards devoted

and ever, world without end-saints and angels form a subsequent period of his life, when his son was peaceful kingdom—the whole universe acknowledge of bread and a few rags of clothes for that very son, reconciled through the blood of the Lamb, "with- and embarked for St. Petersburg. In the Russian out spot," fully sanctified, "and blameless," lead- capital he established a little shop of cosmetics; meet him and hail him who is our Creator, Re- ers, obtained an engagement at the theatre. With deemer, our Savior and God, with joy, saying, Wor- the usual rapidity with which dexterous foreigners of the imperial theatre, and was in a fair way to fortune, when the theatre under his inspection was unfortunately burned down. As it is a Russian He was a baker. One day a servant-girl went principle that an inspector must be answerable to him to purchase bread, and handed him her bas- with his purse and person for any misfortune that ket, into which he might put the bread. She had may happen to any thing confided to him, and as immediately before been to the tract depot, and the master of police happened to be a very severe purchased a few tracts, which were lying in her man, our poor inspector was already thinking of basket when she gave it to him: taking up one of them, he said, "Where did you get this?" "Not was agreeably disappointed; none of the blame was far, from here," was the reply of the girl, to which laid on him, and a new theatre was ordered to be she added, "If you would like to read it, you may built immediately. Nevertheless, he began to think keep it till tomorrow; I can get it when I come that a fancy warehouse at Moscow might bring for the rolls." He thanked her; kept the tract; him in more than he could carn as theatrical mana read it; and next day found out the tract depot, ger at St. Petersburg; so he started for the ancient

TERMS, \$2.00, IN ADVANCE. \ No. 34. OFFICE, OVER NO. 1 CORNHILL. \ \ NO.

The burning of Moscow in 1812 ruined him employed in buying up the Russian bank notes from the French soldiers. This was a profitable trade, in which his capital could be rapidly turned; and some successful speculations in which he afterwards engaged soon made him a very wealthy man.

He now began to take an active part in matters of a more public character. He became president of the freemasons' lodge at Moscow, and instituted an association to alleviate the condition of those ture as though they were present, and others as yet had been before a proud pharisee, who thought, as who were banished to Siberia. These occupations afforded him an opportunity for the display of his eloquence, a gift, the existence of which he had perhaps not himself been conscious of; and such was the delight he took in the exercise of his newly-discovered powers, that at the age of fifty he determined to look out for a situation as preacher .-He prepared himself for his new office with great ing on the earth or in the future world. Passing and the bowl, were his former resources to kill diligence; and, having passed his examination beover things fulfilled, we briefly notice some things time, after the hours of labor. But now, the readpresent and future. First. "Scoffers" at experi- ing of religious books, comparing their statements pointed to the Lutheran church at Kharkoff, where mental religion, and at the idea of the second com- with the declaration of God's word; and conver- he devoted himself for the rest of life, with great ing of Christ, resurrection, general judgment, burn- sation with our depositary, were his delight; and, zeal, to the spiritual interests of his congregation.ing of the world, future reward and punishments, to the solicitations of his wife to accompany her to His salary he gave to the poor; and, moreover, he Their character; "walking after their own lusts," the theatre, (for she thought, and still says, he must built a school and parsonage at his own expense. living in sin and wickedness, loving and desiring the world in all its forms, its riches, its honors, its by personal experience, to judge correctly of the sufferings of poverty. In society he was cheerful and gentle; in the pulpit his zeal sometimes bor-Christians in these things, and condemning them as to attend the shop, lay down upon a sofa, and, in dered on intemperance. So zealous, indeed, was he, that even sickness could not keep him from his church on a Sunday. More than once he quitted his bed to ascend the pulpit, and at the conclusion fall of man, human depravity, agency of a personal desire to live not unto himself, but to Him who devil, &c., consequently redemption by the atonealways to the inspiration of the moment. Indeed. he would sometimes say that his flock was composed of such fluctuating materials that he never knew beforehand how his congregation would be made up; and he held it to be the duty of a clergyman to suit his sermon as much as possible to the auditory he had to address.

His death was as easy as his life had been marked with activity and zeal. He was sitting, one Sunday, at his writing-table, where he had just concluded a letter to his son, with these words: "So much, my dear boy, for to-day; I shall write to you again next post, if I should not die before then." He then rose from his seat, to proceed to his church, but turned suddenly to his daughter, and said, "Child, I must stay at home. My strength fails me. The hand of the angel of death is upon me." A physician was immediately sent for; the daughter was fervent in her prayers; but before night the good man breathed his last, with perfect resignation, and full of confidence in his God,-Kohl's "Russia."

THE LARGEST CHURCH IN THE WORLD. A letter from Rev. Mr. Coan, of Hilo, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, contains the following graphic account of a communion scene of the largest Church in the world, comprising more than seven thousand members.

"Once in three months the whole Church meets at the station to eat the Lord's supper. Our last communion was on the first Sabbath in April. the battle of God Almighty" will come, and a versally acknowledged, that he received a liberal Perhaps five thousand were present, and for want of a convenient house for the occasion we met in an one as the sun never saw before, and such an the disputes of the Protestants; but through the a grove of cocoa-nut trees, on the sea shore. The one as will astonish the world, confound devils, interference of the Duke of Saxony, the offer was assembly was immense, and the scene overwhelmand make all heaven rejoice and hell tremble. An declined, as was likewise a similar invitation from ing. Before us was the wide Pacific, heaving its were the everlasting mountains, rearing their snowy summits above the clouds, and forming an eternal on; a revolution more important more astonishing Ratisbon; and every where evinced the deepest rampart against the western sky. Beneath us was a little spot of earth, once ignited by volcanic fires. rocked by a thousand earthquakes, and more than once submerged with a flood. Above us was the vaulted sky, that glorious mirror, that 'molten looking-glass,' spread out and made strong by the hand of Omnipotence. Around us was a landscape of inimitable beauty, clothed with verdure, teeming with life and smiling in loveliness. The softer and sweeter features in nature, blended with the grand, the bold, the sublime, conspired to render the scene enchanting. But there was one object which eclipsed all the rest, and which led us to lose sight of all the wondrous handiwork of creation around. In the midst of us stood a cross! and on that cross hung the man of Sorrows! His flesh was torn and his blood was flowing! He was tasting death for us! We heard a voice sweeter than the breath of heaven, 'Look unto me and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth.' We heard another voice. It rose above the roar of the ocean, 'It is finished!' I looked on the multitude the five thousand communicants, seated at his table, and in view of the cross. I remembered the words, 'And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.' I thought of the predictions, 'The isles shall wait for his law, and 'all the ends of the earth shall remember and turn unto the Lord.' I thought of the promise. "He shall see of the travail of his soul." My heart exclaimed, 'How blessed are the eyes that see the things that we see!""

## THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Louis Phillippe has had a remarkable history; but it has been distinguished to an extroardinary degree by its vicissitudes, amongst which we must not forget his involuntary exile, and his residence in this country, where he lived for many years as Duke of Orleans. A worse man than his father it would be difficult to imagine. He was a vain, ambitions, and cowardly voluptuary, who gratified his personal passions at the expense of his sovereign and his country; but his son was reared in a different school, and to that accident, conjoined with a better nature, he probably owes the high position which he now occupies as an European monarch. Misfortune is a stern techer, and its effects on Louis Phillippe, may be exemplified by a little story that was told of him and Lord Brougham some years ago: - "I am the most independent crowned head in Europe," said he, "and the best fitted for my office of all my brethren." The praise might be descryed, but it seemed strange to the ex-Chancellor that it should come from his own mouth-he, therefore, bowed assent, and muttered some complimentary phrases about his Majesty's judgment, firmness, and the like. "Pooh, pooh, my lord," he observed, laughing heartily, "I do not mean that - I do not mean that, but that I can brush my own boots!" This was practical philos ophy, and indicated a clear perception of the constitution of modern society, particularly on the part of one who is known to be by no means indifferent to the fortunes of his race. We believe, also, that Louis Phillippe has been happy beyond most men of regal rank in the possession of an amiable wo man for his wife, the present Queen of the French being, in all respects, a lady of superior intelligence and virtue; properties which are luckily confined to no condition of life, and to no country or creed. She has shared in all her husband's troubles during the last eventful forty years, and now adorns that throne which the exigencies of the times demanded that he should fill if the French monarchy was to be preserved. Her attention to her children has been unremitting, and the result is, that, high though their position be, a more united household nowhere exists.

### THE POPE'S BULL. No. III.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald : Hitherto we have confined ourself to sundry criticisms upon several mal-translations in the Vulgate and Douay Bibles which appear to us to favor herei-Bibles which appear to us to favor heretical doctrines. We now come to consider the canon of Scripture as authorized by Rome. In addition to what Protestants consider canonical, the church of Rome affirms that those books, included in what

usually denominated *The Apocrypha*, are divinely inspired, and authorizes them to be received "with equal piety and reverence." Against the books of the being introduced into the sacred canon as authorized by the Papal Church, we have the following objections:
I. "They possess," says Horne, "no authority what-

ever, either external or internal, to procure their admission into the sacred canon."

"1. Not one of them is extant in Hebrew. "2. They were written subsequently to the cessation of the prophetic spirit, though before the promulgation of the gospel;" "and the Jews unanimously agree

that the prophetic spirit ceased with Malachi.' The author of the Wisdom of Solomon pretends that it was written by that sage, but many passages are cited from Isaiah and Jeremiah, who did not write till several centuries after Solomon. This proves that the work was not inspired, for God never could inspire a man to attempt to palm a forgery upon the world. See Horne's Introduction, vol. 1, p. 435.

II. They were not admitted during the first four centuries of the Christian Church. Of this fact, Du Pin, a Catholic writer, speaks, according to Elliott, as fol lows. "The first catalogue of the books of the Holy Scriptures, when they added some books to the Jewish canon, is that of the third Council of Carthago held A. D. 397, when the books of Judith, Tobit, the Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, and the two books of the Maccabees were reckoned in the number of canonical books. There is at the end of this canon a remarkable postil; 'Let the church beyond the sea be consulted concerning the confirmation of this canon." Vol. 1, p. 86. Here we have the testimony of an authentic Roman Catholic historian proving that the early Christian Church received only those Scriptures of the Old Testament now admitted by Protestants and always considered canonical by the Jews. The council of Laodicea, held a little before that of Carthage, recognized only the books now received by Protestants. Du Pin goes on to show how and when the catalogue of Carthage was confirmed, viz.: "By the authority of Pope Innocent I in an epistle to Exuperius, (A. D. 405,) and by that of a Roman Council held under Gelasius, A. D. 494, and is followed in the decree of Eugenius (elected Pope 824) to the Armenians, and by the holy council of Trent,"—Ibid. To this we may add that "they were not read in the Christian Church till the fourth century, when, as Jerome informs us, they were read "for example of life, and instruction of manners, but were not applied to establish any doctrine."-Horne's Introduction, vol. 1, p. 436. And it seems that this practice was not universally followed; for Cyril of Jerusalem said, in the fourth century, to those who were preparing themselves for baptism, "Have nothing in common with the Apocraphy, but study those books which we read in the church."- Faber's Diff. p. 169. Hence it appears that the early Christian Church did not consider the Apocraphal books canonical, and that the African council determined only for themselves and referred the matter to the church be vond the sea for consultation and confirmation. III. Not one of the writers of these books urges any

direct claims to inspiration. In 1 Maccabees iv. 46 it is said that they "laid up the stones" of the altar which they had pulled down, "in the mountain of the temple, in a convenient place, until there should come a prophet to show what should be done with them."-Here is a plain confession that there was then no prophet in Israel; and, by consequence, no inspired writer. 'The second book of Maccabees is an avowed abridgement of five books originally written by Jason of Cyrene.-Chap. ii. 23, &c. Have we any evidence that this Jason was an inspired man, or that his epitomizer was divinely authorized to abridge and ornament his work for the delight and ease of his readers? So far from this, is the truth, that the writer concludes by saying, If I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but, if stenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto. How ut terly unworthy an inspired writer is such language.

The fabulous story of Bel and the Dragon is a mere fiction which contradicts the account of Daniel's being cast into the den of lions; and that of fire being changed to water, and afterward converted back to miah into the mountain, Chap. ii. 4, are entitled to no better credit.

IV. These writings contain contradictory statements. The story in 1 Esdras iii. iv., contradicts Ezra's account of the return of the Jews from Babylon under Cyrus. The first and second books of Maccabees contradict each other; for in the former (Chap. vi. 4-16) Antiochus Epiphanes is said to have died in Babylon; and in the latter he is represented, first, as having been slain by the priests of Nanea, in Persia, (Chap. i. 13-16) and afterwards (ix. 28) as dying a miserable death in a strange country, among the mountains."— See Horne, vol. 1, p. 436. In Tobit an angel is introduced who proposes to accompany Tobias to Rages in Media to recover some money committed to Gabael. This angel assures Tobit that he is the son of Anagreat and of the brethren of Tohit Chap, xii. 15 he says, I am Raphael, one of the seven holy angels which present the prayers of the saints, and which go in and out before the glory of the Holy One. Were these contradictions inspired.

V. These writings contain heretical doctrines, such as prayers for the dead. (2 Mac. xii. 43-45)-a doctrine no where authorized or allowed in the Sacred Writings, and opposed to their whole tenor; and the heathen idea of Transmigration of souls. - Wisd. viii 19-20. For I was a witty child and had a good spirit; yea rather, being good, I came into a body undefiled Contrary to the unqualified teaching of the New Testament they teach the doctrine of Justification by works.—(2 Esdras viii. 33.) For the just which have many good works laid up with Thee shall, out of their

own deeds, receive a reward. And Tobit xii. 9. Alms doth deliver from death and shall purge away all sin. Eccl. iii. 3. Whoso honoreth his father maketh an atonement for his sins; and verse 30, Alms maketh an atonement for sins. The heterodoxy of these sentiments is too plain to need discussion. VI. Immoral practices are commended in these books.

The writer of 2 Macc. xiv. 42-46, speaks in commendatory terms of the desperate act of suicide perpetra-ted by Razis. Magical incantations are spoken of as being recommended to Tobias by an angel of God.—
(Tobit vi. 16-17.) Thou shalt take the ashes of perfume, and shalt lay upon them some of the heart and liver of the fish-taken from the river Tigris just before-and shalt make a smoke with it : and the devil shall smell it, and flee away and never come again any more!! An easy method this of getting rid of the

Here is a money, love, and fish story artfully thrown together in the form of a romance, with a lying angel, who acts the part of the hero of the narration.

Such are the objections which Protestants urge against the canonicalness of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament, and to our mind they are valid. We do not believe the writers of these books to have been divinely inspired; for if they had been they would neither have contradicted those universally acknowl-edged by the church to have been inspired, nor one another, as we have seen. That truthful Mind which, in the infinitude of its conceptions, comprehends at once events past, present, and future, can never so err as to contradict itself. Nor can He who is holy, just and good, commend and condemn the same actions at the same time. From attributing such inconsistences to God we shrink with horror. But the Church of Rome says: "If any one will not receive, as sacred and canonical, these books entire, (canonical and apocryphal,) with all their parts, as they have been acthey are contained in the old Vulgate Latin edition, let him be accursed."-Council of Trent. That is, you must believe that an individual can, at the same time, be a descendant of the Jewish Ananias the great, and Raphael, one of the seven angels, which go in and out before the glory of the Holy One -that Antiochus Epiphanes died through great grief in Babylon, was slain in the temple of Nanea by the decrit of Nanea's priests, and died a miserable death in a strange country in the mountains—that Baruch was carried at the same time into Babylon and Egypt, and other strange and heterodox statements, or endure the curse me. We have not yet moral sensibility enough to dread this anathema. We cannot, without farther evidence, receive as the Word of God what was never considered such by the Jewish Church previous coming of the Savior - never quoted as authority by Christ or his Apostles, and not received as a part of the sacred canon for four centuries,

embracing the purest ages of the Christian Church. May the great Head of the church preserve the Protestant world from that worst of all calamities— the being left to believe a lie that they might be

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

appeal in behalf of the Bible Society. We hope its ardent spirit will meet a hearty response from the preachers of the N. E. Conference. The month assigned for contributions for this Society is nearly expired, but as no particular subject is assigned for September, those who fail to present its claims this month will have ample opportunity during the next.-There is nothing, however, brethren, like doing things up in time. Our worthy Bishop gives you a wholesome example. Hear him.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1844. To the Editor of Zion's Herald :

Dear Brother,-I have just received the Herald of ceive no time ought to be lost. I have just arrived at tainly cannot without incurring guilt and shame. home, much fatigued, and it is a late hour at night; Now, brethren, permit me to urge this subject upon institution, however, most strongly commends itself your contributions and your prayers. to our confidence and most generous patronage. How blessed its object! To circulate without note or comment the precious Bible? How great its facilities when thirty cents will pay for a well-bound Bible, and seven cents for a Testament! Can money be expended more advantageously in evangelizing the world than by furnishing at these prices the holy Scriptures ?-What method of doing good is so unobjectionable .-Verily the Bible is orthdox; its light is the true light, and its influence is divine. What method of doing good is so promising? God has said his word shall not return unto him void; it shall accomplish that whereunto he has ordained it. It will remove the ignorance of men, overturn the superstitions of the world, command the attention of those who would not listen to the minister of Christ, refute the errors and cast down the unfounded claims of Romanism. It will awaken the sinner, enlighten the penitent, and guide and sanctify and comfort the Christian. For all this God has ordained it; and all this, if circulated, it will certainly accomplish. O how strong, then, are the claims of that institution which is solely engaged in disseminating these holy Scriptures? Has any institution higher or more holy claims? I think not.

That you may understand more fully the necessities of this institution, permit me to call your attention to the following facts :-

Last year the income of the Am. Bible Society was \$154,440.08, and the number of Bibles and Testaments issued, 314,582 copies. This, both as to receipts and issues, was going beyond what had been accomplished in any previous year. We would render heartfelt thanks for such success.

But yet how little is this doing for the scriptural wants of 17,000,000 of people, a number rapidly increasing by natural growth and by an average accession of 70,000 foreigners per annum. It is little, fearfully little. Something more general, more effectual, than has hitherto been accomplished must be undertaken, or we can never have our own country supplied fire, 2 Maccabees i. 19-22; together with the tale of with the Bible, much less meet the wants of more

The Society wants a larger stock of books in the depository. Of several of the more common kinds there are but few copies left, and of some, none at all. Large orders for books are now on hand, which cannot be filled until the books are finished. As the This would give a new impulse to the cause.

bles. Though these two are mostly for the home field, Gardner York. they are in foreign tongues, and there is for them a The Degree of Bachelor of Science and English rapidly increasing demand. In addition to the ordi- Literature, on Silus Lawrence Loomis, La Fayette nary duodecimo size which they have, a larger kind is Charles Loomis, Charles Thomas Pooler. now frequently called for, and ought to be prepared. The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred Who, that reflects, does not feel the unspeakable im- in course on Henry W. Adams, Robert Allyn, James sible, and liberally, to emigrants and others who speak H. Hall, Jr., George Landon, William C. Miller, Bradthose tongues. Is it right or safe to leave them Bi- ford K. Peirce, Danl. J. Pinkney, George C. Reynolds,

and a small edition has been printed from them. But Lorenzo R. Thayer. the edition is nearly gone and others are called for The Honorary Degree of M. A. was conferred very extensively to those who are not only blind, but America. poor. It must be printed and distributed to a great The Degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. L. 1 extent gratuitously. Several institutions for the blind Hamline, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church. are now asking for the work as a charity. Will not On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., the Rev. Di from seamen, boatmen, &c., but pass on.

Funds are wanted for the constantly expanding for- Brownson. eign field. They are wanted to prepare books for The next term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 5. Texas, for the West Indies, for Oregon, and for some parts of Spanish and Portuguese America. Three letters are now before the Board from France, from Switzerland, and from Russia, all expressing gratitude circulated, if funds are provided. But these must come dred copies are taken. mostly from abroad. They would be glad indeed to make large remittances thither this year, even thousands of dollars, if enabled so to do. France at this Single copies, or copies sent to individuals, 50cts per ar moment is in an interesting attitude; is a most inviting field for their labors.

They want funds to print the Cherokee and Choctaw Scriptures. More than \$700 have just been promised to publish the former, and now aid is asked for be read in the Catholic Church, and as the latter. The Reverend Messrs. Wight and Byington, missionaries, have been encouraged to look for assistance the present year. 'The Gospels and most ber. of the Epistles are translated.

They have then an urgent call from the Missiona ries at Ooroomiah, in Persia, for means to publish the New Testament in modern Syriac. About \$1,700 are wanted for this purpose. Those who remember the touching appeals of Mar Yohannes, when he was here. for his poor people, will be ready, we trust, to aid in furnishing the sum specified. This will do for a be

In addition to these several new calls mentioned, aid in printing the Scriptures is expected from the missionaries in Syria, in India, Southern and Northern, in China at Siam, and at the Sandwich Islands. At all these places funds have before been sent, publications of the Scripture are in progress, and must be sustained by further grants. No less than \$8,000 will be wanted damned—and make his own Word the power of God to the salvation of a perishing race. More anon.

HERALD AND JOURNAL. No person who appreciates the Bible, and ponders these facts pertaining to our own and foreign countries, can fail to see that here is a great work to be done, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1844. and done quickly. In our own beloved land we have no time to lose in putting the blessed word of God, the sword of the Spirit, into the hands of all the people.-We are happy to present this week Bishop Janes, The protection of this volume against the seductions of popery is becoming every day more apparent. The Jesuit will not come to the dwelling where this book is owned and read.

ZION'S HERALD AND

The dissemination of this word in France and other papal countries is doing more, probably, than all other instrumentalities, to open the eyes of a priest-ridden people, and bring them to spiritual Christianity. This good work must be vigorously prosecuted both at home and abroad. The place which the BIBLE is to hold in the education of man for time and eternity is becoming the great question of the age-a question which Christian Protestants cannot but be anxious to see decided right.

The Society will need this year at least \$200,000 this week. From it I learn that the New England to meet various calls at home and abroad for the word Conference at its late session passed a resolution re- of life. Cannot this sum be raised? What portion of questing me to address the churches within its bounds it can we be permitted to expect from the New Engon the Bible cause. A member of the committee on land Conference? Brethren, did you do your duty in that cause informed me that such a resolution would this matter, last year? I think there was great negbe proposed, but I was not in the Conference room lect both on the part of preachers and people. Shall when it passed, nor was I notified that it had passed. it be so this year? I trust not. It does seem to me As the collections for the Am. Bible Society in the that ministers and churches in Bible-blest New Eng-N. E. Conference are to be taken this month, I per- land cannot be indifferent to this subject. They cer

but as I leave the city again to-morrow, I can have your careful and timely attention. The command of no opportunity but the present to comply with the re- God-the condition of the world-your indebtedness quest of the Conference. I cannot now make such to the Bible—the love of Christ-all, all demand you an appeal in behalf of that most noble institution, the attention to this subject. With confidence and affec-Am. Bible Society, as I could wish to make. The tion I commend the Bible cause to your sympathies,

EDMUND STORER JANES.

COMMENCEMENT AT MIDDLETOWN. The commencement at the Wesleyan University was held on Wednesday, the 7th instant. The following is the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music-Prayer-Music. 1. Salutatory Address-in Latin. Russel Zelotes Mason, Sheldon, Vt. 2. Oration-Claims of Truth upon Educated Men

Francis Southack Hoyt, Newbury, Vt. 3. Oration - The Spirit of Intolerance. Adin Spaulding Boyden, Boston, Mass. Music.

4. Portraiture of Character-Hernando Cortez .-Denison Gardner York, Brookfield, N. Y. 5. Eulogy-Moral Greatness-Channing. Benedict Starr, Danbury.

6. Oration-Improvement the Characteristic of Man Major Plummer Crafts, Washington, Vt. Music. 7. Philosophical Oration-Originality of Character

Oran Favill, Brockett's Bridge, N. Y. 8. Oration-Decision. George Washington Winchel, Kensington.

9. Oration-Progress of Science-A Satire-Charles Thomas Pooler, Dekalb, N. Y. Music.
10. Oration—Importance of well directed Public

Sentiment. Mercelon Columbus Franklin Barber. Stockbridge, N. Y. 11. Oration- The Bible. William Bennet Wil-

iams, Hancock, N. Y. 12. Classical Oration-Development of our Nation al Literature. William Chase Prescott, Lynn, Mass.

13. Oration-Caleb Dow, A. B. 14. Oration-George W. Landon, A. B.

Music.

Degrees conferred.

15. Oration- Importance of the Feelings- with Valedictory Address. James Strong, New York City. Music - Benediction.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Board are determined not to run in debt, they cannot the following candidates, viz.: Mercelon Columbus make books until funds are received, and these come Franklin Barber, Adin Spaulding Boyden, Major too slowly to enable them to prepare them adequately Plummer Crafts, Oran Favill, Francis Southack Hoyt, in due season. Means should be furnished so that Philip Olmsted Hyatt, Gilbert Board Lawrence, Jr., they could without delay make a large addition to Russel Zelotes Mason, William Chase Prescott, Altheir stock of English Bibles for home distribution .- phonzo Rollins, James Arnold Sawyer, Benedict Starr, James Strong, George Hedding Wiley, William Ben-They want funds to make French and German Bi- net Williams, George Washington Winchel, Denison

portance of furnishing the Scriptures as soon as pos- G. Blair, Edmund E. E. Bragdon, Caleb Dow, Jr., John Richard S. Rust, Caleb S. Sanford, Isaac A. Savage, They want funds now, to print the Bible in raised Clinton W. Sears, Matthias E. Willing, James L. letters for the blind. Stereotype plates are prepared, Phelps, Jr., William E. Garretson, David I. Robinson,

with an affecting importunity. But the book is ex- Charles G. Downey, Professor in Asbury University, pensive from the largeness of the type, and it goes Ind., and Rev. Justin Spaulding, late missionary to S.

the humane as well as the Christian aid in preparing Bascom, of New Haven, and Horace Greely, Esq., of this work for the afflicted? We might here speak of New York, delivered addresses before the literary sothe many calls for the Bible from Sunday Schools, cieties; and on Wednesday evening an address was delivered before the Mystical Seven, by Orestes A.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

By the following list of terms it will be seen that for the remittances of last year, stating the great want the publishers have made a great reduction in the price of the Scriptures which prevails, and the facilities for of this paper. Where twenty copies are taken, if sent distributing them through colporteurs and pastors .- to one address, it will be furnished at one half its Copies to almost any extent can there be prepared and present price: and at a still smaller price if one hun-TERMS .- Payments to be made in advance. No

subscription received for less than a year.

10 copies sent to one address. \$3.00 do. Do. 5.00 do. do. 100 Do. 20.00 do. do. 10 or more copies in one package, each 30cts do. 20 Do. 25 do. do. 100 Do. do. do. 20 do. do. The new volume commences on the first of Octo

DEBATES OF GENERAL CONFERENCE. - It is expected these debates, making a volume of 240 pages octavo, will be ready for delivery about the 20th inst.: price, in stitched printed covers, 37 1-2 cents. To wholesale dealers one quarter off for cash, one fifth on credit. The Journals of 1840 and 1844 will follow with as

little delay as possible, comprising together about 400 pages, octavo. These also may be had in paper covers, or the whole bound in one volume. Those who order will be particular to state whether

they want the Debates, the Journals for 1840, 1844, or both, or the whole together. PUBLISHERS.

IRON STEAMERS .- An iron steamer is being built at South Boston for a revenue cutter. Another is to be constructed at East Boston for an ice and tow boat.

## SKETCHES BY AN ITINERANT. THE LOVE PEAST.

The old Quarterly Conferences and Love-Feasts! What was more characteristic of practical Methodism torn handkerchef in de gale, bless de Lord. [Loud than they? The horses and carriages, and groups of amens.] Me cried out for mercy, and Marcus cried men, women and shildren, plodding the highways on wid me, and de Lord heard us, glory to his name! and foot, for twenty miles or more, as on a holy pilgrimage; when de morning come we felt, bless de Lord! like the assemblage of preachers, travelling and local, from all the neighboring appointments;—the two days of good to me since den; he feed me every day with de preaching and exhorting, praying and praising; the manna from heaven, bless his name! My poor Nancy and especially the Sunday morning love feast, with its ful pain; but she did'nt complain a word, but said de powerful convictions and more powerful conversions; stirring testimonies and kindling songs; its tears and Lord was doing all right. She went up wid her hand shoutings—how precious their reminiscences! Alas on de head of little Neddy, blessing de child. Ah for the changes which are coming over us!

An accurate description of one of those occasion would be among the best pictures of primitive Meth- night. odism. Shall I attempt to draw, not to paint, one which took place, not in the earliest times, yet at a their Christian experience, still lingered among us? It was held in a moral neighborhood. The locality

was favorable for the assemblage of very various characters, and a more diversified company I have seldom snow-white cotton curtains flapped in the breezy air, as if playfully willing to admit an occasional gleam of sunlight, provided it would treat respectfully the eyes of the multitude. The pulpit (a high, narrow box in the old style) and the altar were crowded with preachers, itinerant and local. The front gallery was and his wife were walking before me. I overheard filled with blacks, mostly slaves.

When I looked around at the large throng, fanned tears flowed while singing the second verse, " Still let us own our common Lord,

And bear his easy voke; A band of love, a three-fold cord, Which never can be broke.

advanced; at last as they closed the eighth stanza,

"With ease our souls through death shall glide, Into their paradise;

And thence on wings of angels ride, Triumphant through the skies,"

A stirring hymn fol

Salvation! O the joyful sound, What pleasure to our ears; A sovereign balm for every wound, A cordial for our fears.

And then commenced the speaking. The venerable Presiding Elder, a tall, erect figure, with white hair the slave trader, then sung, combed behind his ears, and a countenance weatherworn, but full of sensibility, after a few general remarks, referred, with emotion that often interrupted his utterance, to his own long experience. "I have been travelling heavenward, blessed be God, nearly thirty years, and the road grows brighter as I approach the light of the better world. More than twenty-nine years ago, Br. Freeborn Garrettson, who used to sound the trumpet through all these regions, came into the father's black servants, old Marcus, now in heaven, I

people wept all around me, but I could not; yet I At these words, one of my sisters, who had been trembled from head to foot. I seized the back of weeping profusely, threw herself at the bed-side, exbeen seeking, and my dear old mother followed in his way to meet her." home in triumph, and I feel this morning that I am not others;—when the emotion had subsided, Br. C., a travfar from the 'heavenly Jerusalem,' 'the city of the elling preacher, arose—" Brethren and sisters," said living God.' I am old and gray; I can only totter he, "many of you speak of the prayers of parents; I on the way; my old fellow laborers have mostly gone. had no such blessing before my conversion, but I thank A few, as Cooper, Garrettson, Ware, Dunwody and God that I can trust I have a parent in heaven, in anothers, linger still, but a new generation has come upon swer to my own unworthy prayers. When quite young, the stage; we can but now and then find one that be- I wandered away from my home in New Jersey, to longed to our day. We are becoming not only as seek adventures in Ohio, then a howling wilderness 'pilgrims,' but as 'strangers' among you in the flesh, There, blessed be God, I found that Methodist itinerthough not in the spirit. But now we 'desire a better ants had gone before me. They used to travel on the country." The old man's utterance was choked by trails of the Indians, ford the streams, sleep under the his emotions, and he sat down as they sung with manifest feeling the beautiful stanza,

"We are travelling home to God, In the way our fathers trod; They are happy now, and we Soon their happiness shall see."

Some eight or ten followed in rapid succession, all bearing good though not remarkable testimonies. I among the blacks who crowded the gallery. At this stage of the meeting one of them, an old, bald-headed,

we neber forget old Marcus, bless de Lord! He lead | rand. He was skeptical, and thought me crazy, me to massa Jesus. He come ober one night to our quarters and preached, and de Lord send down some-ting dat got into me and shook me just like an old he save too; she suffered much tree weeks in dreaddat night my heart like to break; but de quarters seemed full of light; none ob us slept, but prayed all

"And poor Neddy has gone up since den too, praising de Lord all de way till he could'nt be heard, period when the first generation of Methodists, ripe in bless de Lord! And now me waiting, brudders, to go: me old and weary, but journing onward; O bless de Lord! me feel dis morning like going right up." Loud exclamations and many tears followed, espe-

cally among the blacks. These poor creatures inmet than were brought together at that quarterly love- cluded many of the best Christians I have ever known, feast. It was a bright June morning; the adjacent though no little extravagance sometimes attended fields were fragrant with the fresh hay; the orchards their devotions, and among them were also found inwere vocal with the melody of birds; long lines of stances of deception and hypocrisy. Imbecility, moral horses and heavy wagons interspersed with an occasional chaise or carriage of higher pretension, ranged servile condition, and renders their religion often very along either side of the road, while saddle horses crowded the shady retreat of a neighboring forest.— The church was an old frame structure, unpainted a local preacher who was present, and who had lately inside or out, but thoroughly neat and clean, and missed many of his poultry. He had reason to suslooking, on that warm day, with all its sashes out, most pect that this same servant had taken them at night comfortably cool and airy. No dull blinds darkened and cooked them in his quarters. After the love-feast the windows and threw, as in modern city churches, I heard the master speaking to the servant, who a sepulchral gloom over the worshippers, but long seemed yet under the excitement of the meeting, "Well, Sammy, what about the last chickens? eh? Do you know any thing about them, Sammy ?" "O no, massa, bless de Lord, me be honest; me know

nothing about de chickens, massa." As I was passing to a neighboring house, Sammy

him saving, "But, Molly, 'spose massa had axed me about de ducks instead of de chickens? den we been by the soft breezes, I expected soon to see many nod- in a bad fix, ch? Molly! Jim took de chickens but ding, and feared a languid meeting; but as they were me only de ducks." I state it as an example of in- in a Southern port, and began with tears and groans to singing to the tune of China the introductory hymn, genious evasion combined with weakness of moral call upon the Lord for mercy. Glory to his name, he a visible emotion spread through the assembly. Some perception—a characteristic not uncommon among received the prodigal, and I am come home here to see slaves, and calling for careful instruction on the part of those who have the Christian charge of them. But there are among them gems of Christian char-

acter, though set in ebony. Such a one arose after the last described. She was not old, yet broken down The feeling deepened as the long but beautiful hymn with sorrows, and apparently so feebly with pulmonary consumption as to be hardly able to speak loud enough to be heard through the house. A breathless silence was maintained while she spoke, as if all sympathized with her feebleness and grief. This poor creature had formerly belonged to a hard-hearted old Br. B., who by the way was a farmer, could con-planter, who had sold her husband and only childtrol bimself no longer, but exclaimed, in a tone fraught the former was at this time in Louisiana, the latter in with his whole soul, "Amen! glory be to God!" It Alabama. The separation had broken her heart, and thrilled the assembly, and sobs and ejaculations were she was hastening to the grave under the pressure of heard over the whole congregation. A powerful prayer insupportable woe. She had lately been converted. by the Presiding Elder followed, mingled with the This change, though it could not avert her fate, spread fervent importunities of the congregation, during which the brightness of hope over it. With a manner that my own soul was so subdued that I wept like a child, betokened superior intelligence for her lot, and in and felt as if I were bowing right under a cloud of the tones of melting pathos she said, "My heart strings "excellent glory." Ah! fellow Christian, have you are broken; but God comforts me; all that is dearest never felt this? borne by the tide of prevailing sup- to me on earth has been torn from me; but my Saplication quite up to the gate of heaven? Have you vior remains. I shall be here but a short time, but it never felt as if you were kneeling with bowed head on is enough, since I have learned that this world is the very door-step of the celestial temple, wetting it only a vale of tears, and that there is another 'where with tears amidst the beatific vision; -like the peni- the wicked cease from troubling.' O is there one tent bowing at the portal of the ancient church, but here whose lot is one of grief and tears; let a fellow sufferer tell such that the Lord is a very present help twenty years I do not believe the sun found him in bed in trouble Though I stand here ru in my hopes of this life, yet is my soul steadfast in the Lord, and quiet in the hope of the relief which he

will soon send me." The assembly, which felt deeply for the sufferer, and in common with most Christian planters detested

> " O what are all my sufferings here. If Lord thou count me meet, With that enraptured host to appear, And worship at thy feet. Give joy or grief, give ease or pain,

Take life or friends away, But let me find them all again, In that eternal day!

The example of this devoted slave opened the way neighborhood of my father's plantation. One of my for the white females. Among many that spoke, one said, "I thank God for a praying mother. I am one have no doubt, [a loud shout from Br. B.,] had strayed of four daughters who from infancy had the precious away some miles to the preaching and been soundly blessing of a mother's daily prayers. Years passed away converted to God. The change was so remarkable without any visible change in any of us, but God only that my good old father, who was trying to get to knows what deep exercises of mind I had during those heaven as well as he knew how, invited Br. Garrettson years of apparent carelessness. My dear mother was to preach in our vicinity. He arrived one day at noon, once suddenly and dangerously seized with illness .and Marcus and I spent all the afternoon in riding At the mid hour of the night we were called to witamong the plantations, inviting the neighbors to hear ness her departure and receive her last blessing. O him. In the evening he preached in our large kitch- that dreary yet blessed night; its remembrance can en. It was filled with attentive hearers, black and never fade. My dear parent was in agonizing pain, white. During the first prayer, when the preacher yet she could only think and pray for her children .prayed for the family and especially for the children, Br. P. our beloved preacher had arrived, and sat by I felt a strange influence come into my soul. Old her bed-side. 'Is the prospect of heaven, bright, sis-Marcus, who knelt near me, responded fervently to the ter?' he asked. 'O yes, she responded, 'heaven is prayer. He was weeping, and I heard him repeatedly bright, but earth is shaded in gloom to me. My poor breathe my name in his supplications. I felt then as children, must I leave them without God and without I never had before. The preacher took his text, and hope in the world? It seems impossible for me to die preached with power from on high; truth after truth till I have witnessed their salvation, and can carry with flashed on my spirit like lightnings from heaven; the me to the grave the hope of meeting them in heaven."

Marcus's seat to steady myself. I heard him breathe, claiming, "Mother, if God will hear prayer, you shall "Lord, save young massa." My knees began to not die without the hope of meeting me again." I smite. I hastened out of the door into the yard, and could sustain myself no longer, but fell on my knees flew to a hay-stack, where I fell to the earth, crying at her side, and in a moment we were all four prostrate for mercy. Soon one was praying by my side. It in prayer and tears. Br. B. knelt with us, and when was old Marcus. He had seen my agitation and fol- morning dawned, we were all humbly hoping in our lowed me to the place. The scene that ensued I can-Redeemer. My dear mother was so relieved by the to heaven." not describe. The poor negro prayed with me half change, that she recovered, and for years led us as Christhe night, when the light broke from heaven upon tiana, in Bunyan's Progress, did her children, in the my trembling soul, and then we wept together for joy. pathway to heaven. She has since entered into her My old father soon after found the pearl he had long rest, and her daughters are this morning still on the steps. Father, mother and black Marcus have all gone Br. B. here shouted aloud, accompanied by many

trees with their saddle-bags for pillows, and preach day and night. I went to hear them once, and though a desperate sinner, the word reached my heart. I cried out for mercy. Several weeks did I weep before the Lord, till at last I passed from death unto life, old things passed away, and behold all things became

"My thoughts turned immediately to my old father noticed that from the time the Presiding Elder had in New Jersey. I prayed for him incessantly, but this mentioned the name of Marcus, a deep sensation would not satisfy me. I felt that I must go to him, tell him what the Lord had done for me, and exhor him to flee from the wrath to come. I started for New labor-worn man, unable apparently to restrain his feel- Jersey, travelling on foot and in such baggage wagings longer, rose, and addressing himself to the Presid- gons as I met on the way. When I reached home, ing Elder said, as the big tears ran freely, "Ah, massa, my father was glad to see me, but laughed at my er-

staid some time with him, but thought he heeded not my warnings. I perceived that he even began to grow vexed with my importunity. The devil tempted me h believe that I had been deluded by my feelings into fanatical folly. But I continued my efforts. I have fixed upon a time for my return to Ohio. The last day came, and yet my aged father seemed unaffected The last night I determined to spend in prayer for h in the barn. I felt that I would test God's proto answer prayer that night. In an agony of spirit went to the barn and prayed without ceasing till after midnight. Suddenly I heard a cry outside, [ ] tened: it was the voice of my sister: 'John,' said of for God's sake come to the house; father is crazy

"I ran to the house, flew up to my father's char ber and found the old man on his knees, praying alond and weeping like a child. Glory to God-my prayer had been heard. I delayed a day longer and left me aged father on the way to heaven. He has entered into it since in triumph, and I expect soon to meet him there. The Lord has been good to me and mine blessed be his name. Ye parents and children with are praying for each other, be not discouraged, for the promises of our God are, in Christ Jesus, yea and

A sailor here arose. "My friends," said he, have been tossed about the world several years, but could never forget my home here. When a boy the Methodist preachers used to stop at my father's house I remember many of them now, and shall always. When they rode up to the gate. I used to run out take their horses to the stable, and then they would p their hands on my head and say, God bless you, Joseph be a good boy, and pray the Lord to give you a new heart And how they would pray for me at family prayers Nobody perhaps thought that these things would get much hold upon me; but, brothers, they went ringing in my ears all over the world, by day and by night, calm and in storm. For years I resisted them, and became so dissipated that my poor mother died with no prospect of ever seeing me in heaven. I ran away and went to sea, and all thought there was little or n hope for me. But though a terrible sinner, God neve gave me up; those old Methodist preachers' faces and warnings followed me all over the Atlantic, aroun-Cape Horn and in the Southern Ocean, giving me no rest, till one night I wandered into a prayer-meeting some old faces and tell you what the Lord has done for me. Brothers, I am on board the heaven-bound ship, and am on the look out for the harbor. I am very happy this morning, bless the Lord."

Here was sung .-"There all the ship's company meet, Who sail'd with the Savior beneath: With shouting each other they greet. And triumph o'er sorrow and death

The voyage of life 's at an end, The mortal affliction is past : The age that in heaven they spend,

For ever and ever shall last. The singing started Br. B. He rose with flowing tears, and exclaiming, "Glory be to God! I feel that I do not deserve to wash your feet, but I love your Redeemer, and he owns me this morning for his child. Glory to his name! He blessed me this morning before daylight, while praying about this meeting, and now my cup runs over. Hallelujah!" Br. B. was a man of few words, and no one did he use oftener than the term glory. As he said little, I must speak for him. Doubtless there was a trait of meekness in his nature, but such was the sincerity and purity of his character that the most fastidious admired him -He was privileged to shout, for it evidently came from his heart. I never knew a more devoted man. For At his family altar, especially in the evening, it was his custom, beside reading, singing and prayer, to stand at his chair and give the family a warm exhortation, and the day was ended with his usual shouts of praise. Br. B., after shouting through twenty years, showed the ruling passion strong in death. He died shouting, enjoying what the dying Fletcher prayed for,-"a gust of praise."

I saw him three times in imminent danger, but he always at such times shouted. Once, when in a stage, the horses ran away on the verge of a dangerous precipice, he shouted for half a mile. "Glory to God, brother," said he, "we can go to heaven thus as well as in a chariot of fire."

Among many other interesting cases was that of a Dutchman. "Mine brudders." said he. "I have also mine story to tell about Gott's mercy. I was a great sinner, but I tot I was good enough. I tot it was enough to mind mine own business and hear de parson once a Sunday. All de rest of de day I sat on mine stool, drinking beer, smoking mine pipe and tinking about mine crops. But mine Shonny come home one day from one of der Metodist meetings, mit his eyes all red, and said, 'O fader, we must come unto Christ, or be all gone to ruin.' Shonny had been strange some days, and now, tot I, he is lost his senses. I called mine wife and said, O wife, Shonny is ruined. 'No, fader,' said he, 'I am seeking Gott's mercy, widout which we be all gone to ruin.' And then he talked at we one quarter hour with tears, telling me about sin, hell and de Savior Jesus Christ.-When I went to mine bed dat night, mine eyes could not be shut; I tot only of dese tings. I tot wat goot would be all mine land and cattles if I die and go into hell. De next morning I could not eat mine breakfast. I said to mine wife she must send for de doctor. But I could not wait, mine heart jumped, and mercy on me, for I am going down into hell. Shonny prayed with me, and we prayed so every day, and we went to de Metodist meeting, and Glory be to Gott, he had mercy upon us, through our Savior Jesus Christ. and saved us from going down into hell. And now. mine brudders, I trust in mine Savior, and try to get

Such are specimens, interspersed among some fifty or more other testimonies, most of which came burning from the heart, and were responded to audibly by the joyous and yet weeping assembly. I have selected the most remarkable, but others were worthy record, had I space for them. Some were strongly characteristic, some full of the marvellous, others despondently humble. A few spoke of dark and mysterious workings of the mind, baffled with spiritual anxieties; others stood on Pisgah's top and saw-

"Sweet fields arrayed in living green,

Some were rejoicing in the enjoyment of perfect love, others had just emerged into spiritual life, and a few, trembling with penitential anguish, implored the prayers of the assembly. Rapturous songs varied the scene, most of them spirit-stirring stanzas from Charles Wesley, for the ditties of later times had hardly be-

gun to appear yet. As I studied the scene before me, I could not but admire the indications of character which it presented, the felicitous effect of religion on all varieties of temperament, and the remarkable operation of the energetic system of Methodism in seeking out and combining in a common brotherhood such diversified ele-

ERIE CONFERENCE.—We learn from the Pittsburg Christian Advocate that the vote on the alteration of the restrictive rule was taken in this Conference without debate, and stood 83 yeas to 29 navs.

MAI Dear Br. Stev George, who is t to attend to it hi you with reports of Conference which

Corr.

ing have appointe ceedings for one o have made arrang me a proof sheet e diately direct to v not be sufficiently the deficiency in at the close of C embrace all you and others have containing Brs. I other passengers T. each received

PROCEEL The members number, having a vious appointmen city, and the Re dance as Preside precisely at 9 o'c Scriptures and sin offered an appro mencing the bus immediately prowhereupon Wm. Secretary and As after fixing the morning and the P. M., of each siding Elders in committee to n being more fully Conference than tee is expected to At this point a eral brethren to

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Conference

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out ; part o Conference hrist Jesus, yea and riends," said he, "[ ld several years, but . When a boy the at my father's house. and shall always --I used to run out to id then they would put God bless you, Joseph; o give you a new heart. me at family prayers! iese things would get ers, they went ringing y day and by night, in I resisted them, and or mother died with no heaven. I ran away it there was little or no rible sinner, God never st preachers' faces and the Atlantic, around Ocean, giving me no into a prayer-meeting

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MAINE CONFERENCE.

BANGOR, Aug. 14, 1844. Dear Br. Stevens,-At the request of Br. N. D. George, who is too much occupied with other duties to attend to it himself, I have consented to furnish you with reports of our Conference proceedings. The Conference which commenced its session this morning have appointed a reporter to take down the proceedings for one of the daily papers in this city, and I have made arrangements with the Editor to furnish me a proof sheet every evening, which I will immediately direct to your address. Should these reports not be sufficiently full, I will endeavor to make up the deficiency in one general communication to you at the close of Conference, but I suppose they will imbrace all you want. Brs. Pitman, Tippett, King nd others have arrived from abroad. The coach entaining Brs. Pitman and Tippett together with ther passengers in the boat was upset. Brs. P. and I. each received some injury, but nothing serious. Yours in great haste,

HENRY V. DEGEN.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE.

The members of this Conference, being 142 in nber, having assembled this day, according to prerious appointment, at the Methodist Church in this rity, and the Rev. Bishop Hedding being in attendance as President of the Conference, took the chair precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M., and after reading the criptures and singing a hymn of praise, the Bishop affored an appropriate prayer, preparatory to comencing the business of the occasion. Conference mediately proceeded to the choice of Secretaries, whereupon Wm. H. Pilsbury was chosen principal Secretary and Asahel Moore assistant Secretary, and after fixing the time of meeting at 8 o'clock in the morning and the time of adjournment at 12 1-2 oclock, P. M., of each day during the session, the six Presiding Elders in the Conference were appointed a mmittee to nominate the standing committees; being more fully acquainted with the members of the Conference than any other brethren. This Committee is expected to report at an early hour to-morrow. At this point a brief discussion arose, in which several brethren took part, relative to the expediency of sitting with closed doors during the examination of character. As the moral and ministerial character of every member of the Conference and every probaioner for membership is rigidly examined, and as this uestion necessarily involves many delicacies, it was nally resolved to sit with closed doors during this art of the business. By the request of Mr. Sayward,

ditor of the Bangor Whig and Courier, through the edium of J. Hobart, Conference appointed M. Hill a eporter to prepare and furnish a brief view of the prodings of this body for publication in that paper .inference then proceeded to the consideration of the estion, "Who remain on trial" for admission into membership into this body? And after a careful amination of the characters, ministerial labors, and cational improvement of the candidates, the folwing brethren were cordially approved and contined on trial, viz.: A. J. Webster, C. D. Pilsbury, B. Byrne, N. A. Soule, C. Stone, J. McMillan, F. A. Crafts, C. F. Allen, J. Fairbanks, G. J. A. Johnson,

E. A. Helmershausen, T. B. Chase, S. Chase, E. M. owler, A. Foster, E. H. Gammon, N. G. Rumery, R. G. Eaton, Wm. McDonald, H. Chase, C. C. Whitney, D. Chase, E. F. Blake, and D. Staples. Conference ow took up the question, "Who are the Supernuerary preachers," or those who on account of poor alth are unable to perform the usual amount of minterial service expected of effective men?

The following brother was reported as standing in this relation. Dan Perry. Conference proceeded to the consideration of the

question, "Who are the Superannuated Preachers," those who on account of ill health or otherwise e unable to perform any effective service in the inistry? The following brethren were reported as standing

n this relation :- E. Scammon, P. Munger, J. Hall, E. Wiley, A. Heath, J. L. Bishop, D. Cox, N. Norris, R. C. Bailey, D. Wentworth, and C. P. Bragdon. After some remarks relative to the Book concern by

. B. Tippetts, one of the Agents of that establishnent from New York, and the announcement of several appointments, the business of the morning was oncluded by prayer by G. F. Cox, at 12 1-2 o'clock. Bangor, Aug. 14, 1844. M. HILL.

THURSDAY, Aug. 15] Conference was opened this morning at 8 o'clock .-Religious services performed by Br. J. Atwell. Br. Smallwood, a preacher of the Wesleyan connexion in

Canada, was introduced to the Conference. Fourteen brethren, candidates for full connection were called forward to the altar by Bishop Hedding, who, after examining them in the usual questions proposed before Conference, feelingly addressed them on points connected with their great work. On pastoral visiting the Bishop remarked that he knew good scholars, finished sermonizers, who, for the lack of his important qualification, were with difficulty supplied with

The candidates were asked by a member of Conference, whether any of them were in the habit of using tobacco in any of its forms; but two answered in the affirmative. These were faithfully urged to give it it up; and from the interest and opposition manifested while this subject was under discussion, it would ap pear that our preachers generally, are opposed to this

The following Committees were appointed: Conference Stewards .- C. Fuller, H. V. Degen, J.

C. Perry, D. B. Randall. On M. moirs .- B. F. Tefft, R. J. Ayer. On Book Concern .- J. Thwing, A. F. Barnard, C. cammon, J. Higgins.

On Sabbath Schools .- N. D. George, A. P. Hillman, P. French, D. Fuller, A. Church, H. N. Macomber. On Education. - J. Hobart, S. Allen, G. F. Cox, B. Tefft, D. B. Randall, G. Webber, A. F. Barnard.

On Church Records. - A. Moore, J. Cushing. On Temperance. - A. Butler, C. C. Cone, J. Allen. On Bible Cause .- B. Bryant, A. Sanderson, H. M.

On Slavery .- G. Webber, W. Marsh, C. W. Morse Burgess, P. C. Richmond.

On Publication of the Minutes .- W. A. Pillsbury, J Hobart, E. Shaw. The following brethren were continued on trial:-J. L. Frasier, C. C. Covel, N. Hobart, J. M. Hutchinson, E. Brackett, B. M. Mitchell, C. Phenix, L. Man-

ter, H. K. W. Perkins. The following were received into full connection, nd elected to Deacon's orders:-S. M. Emerson, S. Brackett, D. Higgins, E. H. Whitney, C. B. Dunn, C. C. Mason, A. Green-the last of whom was elected

and ordained deacon the last year. In the afternoon we were addressed by Br. J. Young, and in the evening by Br. Smallwood, of Canada, from Rom. iv. 25. Not being skilled in the work of describing, I would waive all attempts, simply remarking that they were listened to by large, attentive, and apparently interested audiences.

We have become very much interested in our newly elected Book Agent, the Rev. C. B. Tippett. His affectionate, bland and winning manners have endeared him to our hearts. We hail with joy this his first visit, and pray that he may be spared long to serve the church in the important charge committed to his trust. HENRY V. DEGEN.

NEW ENGLAND	CONF	ERENC	E.
TREASURER'S REPORT O	F THE M	MISSION	RY SO-
CIBIL OF THE NEW ED	Received		Amount
Lynn, South St. by Rev. J. B.	at Conf.	ly sent.	in full.
Lynn, South St. by Rev. J. B. Husted, Waltham, D. Kilburn, Lowell, Worthen St., A. D. Merrill, Boston, Richmond St. Z., A.	\$71 00 9 60		\$71 00
Lowell, Worthen St., A. D.		90.00	9 60
	12 36	80 00	92 36
Mudge, Pelham and N. Belchertown,		150 00	150 00
Jno. Dean, Chesterfield, Missionary box of	13 28		13 28
John and Edwin Bannister,	2 50		2 50
South Orange, A. Taylor, Rev. E. F. Newell,	7 00 2 50		7 00 2 50
Greenfield, J. G. Marcy, Hatfield, J. S. May, Chicopee Falls, F. Nutting,	14 37 5 00		14 37 5,00
Chicopee Falls, F. Nutting, N. Brockfield, C. W. Ainsw'th,	1 00 16 34	, 10 00	11 00 16 34
Charlem'nt Circuit, M. Palmer, Oakham, W. Gordon,	17 59	×	17 59
Fitchburg, L. Boyden,	5 00 8 75	i	5 00 8 75
Otis, G. W. Green, constitute Linus Shepherd life member			
of Parent Society, Wales, H. S. Shedd,	20 00 1 63		20 00
W'msburg, M. Dwight, (1 63 of which from S. School juve-		25 00	120 13
nile collection, to constitute			
Rev. Francis A. Griswold, Rev. Increase B. Bigelow,			
Sarah Miller, Lucy Lewis, Ann Hayden, and Josiah			
Hayden, I. members of P. S., North Blandford, G. W. Green,			2 50
Do one gold ring.			2.00
from Rev. Sol. Cushing, Cabotville, B. F. Lambord,	7 45		7 45
Lynn, Wood End, J. Sanborn, Danvers, by A. Binney,	25 00 50 00		25 00 50 00
Ludlow, W. A. Clapp, Lunenburg, H. E. Hempstead, Watertown, G. W. Frost, Newton, S. S., J. Dennison,	63 6 28		63 6 28
Watertown, G. W. Frost,	5 00		5 00
Harvard, from Benj. Barnard			7 16
and wife, T. G. Brown, Saugus, W. Rice.	1 50 25 00	12 00	1 50 37 00
East Cambridge, S. A. Cushing, to constitute Rev. Saml. A.			
and Caroline Cushing, life	1		
members of N. E. Conf. Miss. Society,	26 58		26 58
South Boston, J. W. Merrill, Lowell, St. Paul station, W.	32 75		32 75
H. Hatch, 10 00 of which fin juv. dep. of S. Scholars, for	i		
Oregon Miss., Lynn Common, J. Porter,	27 00 100 00	22 00	27 00 122 00
lpswich, S. Springer,	37 12		37 12
Natick, Weston, W. R. Stone,	3 40 28 29		3 40 28 29
S. Wilbraham, H. Morgan, Princeton, J. W. Lewis,	6 23		6 23
Malden Centre, J. W. Whit- man, 15 00 fm Female Soc.			31 30
Three Rivers, D. L. Winslow	9 11	22 33	31 44
Savoy, J. Cadwell, S. Hampton, J. W. Dadman,	5 00 7 33		7 33
Leominster, H. Moulton, I 18 of which from Sab. School	6 50		6 50
Southbridge, S. Cushing, Millbury, E. W. Jackson, to constitute Wm. H. Jackson	35 85		35 85
constitute Wm. H. Jackson	20 00		20 00
Spencer, J. Shepard, E. Simmonds, by M. Trafton,	12 86		12 86
Northampton Factory Village	3 00 5 00		3 00 5 00
Shelburne Falls, A. A. Cook, Saxonville, P. Crandall,	4 48 5 50		4 48 5 50
Brookheld, do	12 00		12 00 2 00
Sudbury, do Weston, do	6 00	)	6 00
Dudley, do Templeton, do	2 18	i i	2 18 2 00
Winchendon, do Natick, do	1 88		1 88
Holliston, L. R. Thayer, 12 00 of which from Sab. School,	46 00	10 00	56 00
Hopkinton,	1	100 00	
Worcester, at monthly con certs, C. K. True,	12 00		12 00
Hubbardston, by Otis Parker G. W. Bates.	5 00		5 00
Westfield, J. Hascall, New Eng. Vill., T. W. Tucker	157 08		157 08 2 67
Colerain, by Sybil Tarleton,	1 04		104
Mrs. A. Ransom's Miss. box, Northampton, R. Ransom, S. Deerfield, F. A. Griswold,	6 50	)	6 50
Oxford, C. C. Burr,	6 00 12 50		12.50
Cambridgeport, 20 00 of which to constitute John Clarke life	e	1	106 48
member Parent Miss. Soc.			30 50
1. A. Savage, Rev. J. Sanborn, Newbury, A. Walton,	5 00 20 00	)	5 00 20 00
Newburyport by B. K. Peirce	,		1 2000
28 80 of which from S. S., to constitute Sarah Huse life			and the same of th

ry; 20 00 of which to con-stitute John Dodge, Jr., &c., Annual subs. of 62 preachers, Anniver. col. of Conf. Soc., Subscription to const. Bishop Do his lady do
Do Rev. J. T. Peck, Troy
Conf., do,
Do his lady do,

constitute Sarah Huse life men of P. Soc.; 2 42 fm box of Geo. Whitefield Pillsbu-

Do his lady do,
Do Dr. Manning and lady do,
Do Rev. S. Remington do,
Do Rev. — Tippett, of New Yerk. do Yerk, do to educate an African youth to be nam'd Edw'd Thomp-

20 00 son Taylor, to constitute Br. Lee's child life member Conf. Soc.,

Worcester, Aug. 7, 1844.

20.00

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY. 'The Committee of the Preachers' Aid Society have attended to the duty assigned them, and would respectfully present the following Report: There has been received from different

Millbury,	84 55	Fitchburg,	3
Princeton,	3 20	Lunenburg,	
Gloucester Harbor,	3 40	Lowell, Worthen St.,	19
Newbury,	2 45	Lynn Common, Mite So	. 28
Chicopee,	4 25	Waltham,	4
Malden Centre,	9 70	Chariton and Dudley,	6
Westfield West Parish,	4 39	Roxbury,	9
Newburyport,	8 00	Spencer,	1
Charlestown,	11 13	Cambridgeport,	6
Greenfield,	1 50	Watertown,	3
Holliston,	10 00	Mrs. A. Ransom,	1
Hopkinton,	2 00	Cabotville,	3
Richmond St., Boston,	15 00	Leominster.	1
Marlboro',	4 75	Hubbardston,	3
East Cambridge,	3 68	Williamsburg,	5
N. Brookfield,	3 50	Saugus,	10
N. Malden,	7 27	Worcester,	7
Weston,	11 11	Saxonville,	3
Ipswich.	14 67	New England Village,	1
South Boston,	4 50		
Wales,	.58	S	254
Received from Thre	e River	s, as per receipts of T	hor
Marcy as appropriated	by dire	ction of donors, and pas	seed
the credit of P. A. Soci			

Received from preases follows:	chera co	nnected with this Con
John W. Merrill,	1 00	J. D. Bridge,
Ichabod Marcy,	1 00	J. Savage,
James Shepard,	1 00	T. G. Brown,
S. Remington,	1 00	N. S. Spaulding,
J. W. Dadman,	1 00	A. Walton,
Wm. Gordon,	1 00	J. Hascall.
T. C. Peirce,	1 00	W. R. Stone,
B. K. Peirce,	1 00	J. B. Husted,
Z. A. Mudge,	1 00	A. D. Sargeant,
I. P. Bigelow,	1 00	H. P. Hall,
F. Nutting.	1 00	G. W. Green.
G. W. Frost,	1 00	M. Dwight,
J. O. Dean,	1 00	A. D. Merrill,
J. Cadwell,	1 00	M. Palmer,
R. Ransom,	1 00	C. Adams,
H. Moulton,	1 00	W. C. Clark,
T. W. Gile,	1 00	D. S. King,
J. A. Merrill,	1 00	B. F. Lambord,
E. W. Jackson,	1 00	D. Kilburn,
L. B. Griffing,	1 00	G. Landon,
D. K. Banister,	1 00	L. Boyden,
J. Whitman,	1 00	M. Raymond,
J. W. Lewis,	1 00	W. A. Clapp,
J. Dennison,	1 00	C. K. True,
P. Wallingford,	1 60	J. Nichols,
H. Brownson,	1 00	
Harrison Morgan,	1 00	
George W. Bates,	1 00	P. Crandall,
S. A. Cushing,	1 00	S. Cushing,
M. Staple,	1 00	I. J. P. Colver,
E. T. Taylor,	2 00	
L. R. Thayer,	1 00	
A		

\$317 10 send me. had the constitution to examine nor the records of the sionary Society, by an effort of the children. For this Society, but the strong probability is that B. F. Tefft purpose the large sum of thirty thousand dollars, all was not a regular claimant on the funds of the Society. Several articles prepared for this paper are crowded out; part of them by the proceedings of the Maine Conference, which arrived after the form was made up.

Inst. Conference. More places nave contributed, though the amount from many societies is quite limited. From the increased demands on the Society and the inability to meet them as they should be met, it is our conviction that a greater interest should be manifested by all the members of this Conference, and subject is almost illimitable, praying our Sabbath

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

ASURER'S REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY SOLETY OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

it is desirable that every society should have an opportunity of contributing to the funds, and that the preachers impress on their societies the importance of liberally aiding the objects of the Preachers' Aid Soleman.

Amount on hand at commencement of the \$349 00 Received during the year, per Treasurer's 405 59 \$754 59

Balance on hand now, 104 59 317 10 Received by committee. 421 69 Appropriations last year, \$650 00 Your Committee would also present for adoption the

following resolutions:
1. Resolved, That it is expedient and desirable that an act of incorporation be obtained for the Preachers'

Aid Society.

2. Resolved, That the preachers who may be stationed in Boston, together with the Board of Managers of the Society, be a committee to memorialize the Legislature to grant an act of incorporation authorizing the Society to hold property to an amount not exceeding——, and an annual income not exceeding——.

Respectfully submitted,

M. STAPLE, S. CUSHING, Com. of P. A. S. F. NUTTING, Westfield, July 30, 1844.

Resolved, That this Conference pledge themselves to sustain the Preachers' Aid Society by a greatly increased interest and attention, and that we aim to raise at least from six to ten cents to every member of our communion to aid the distressed ministers of this Conference. A. D. SARGEANT, A. D. MERRILL.

## JUVENILE MISSIONS.

We have been requested, by a vote of the New England Conference, to call the attention of our societhes to the subject of juvenile missions, and we most cheerfully comply with the request, so far as our abil-ity will admit. We would first offer a few suggestions upon a plan of organization, and then present some of the invaluable results to be realized from such a

some of the imaginatic results to be realized from such a systematic arrangement.

In a large number of the Sabbath schools, monthly or weekly collections are taken up for missionary purposes. There is no separate missionary society in the school; little if any reference made to the object of school; little if any reference made to the object of school; little is an existence with the school in the school the collection; no missionary intelligence read; no missionary spirit burning in the sensitive hearts of the children, but the whole is looked upon like the ringing of the bell at the opening and closing of the

school—a mere matter of custom and form.

In a few schools, by the means of a simple and beautiful sytem, the whole subject is made to assume a much more interesting appearance, and becomes at once a very important and efficient element in the Sab-

bath school institution.

A juvenile society is formed in the school, its officers, with one exception, being selected from among the scholars. Collectors are chosen, who, with their little cards, their winning faces and irresistible requests, obtain of all that come within their reach at least some small donation; while the cent collection is scrupulously attended to upon the Sabbath. Monthly, quarterly or semi-annual meetings, for the re-electy, quarterly or semi-annual meetings, for the re-elec-tion of officers, for receiving missionary intelligence, and to hear addresses, are commonly held in these schools; and the increase of missionary spirit, which after all is most important, fully equals the increase of pecuniary contributions, secured by a regular system.

The officer, not chosen from among the scholars, is

the corresponding secretary, who also, acts as treasur-er. This officer should be one of the most nature and efficient teachers. It is his duty to collect missionary intelligence, to correspond directly with some of our brethren on missionary ground, to present from time to time the result of his efforts, and to attend to the disposition of the funds collected, as he may be directed by the society. It is impossible for us to express the interest we have felt while connected with such a Sabbath school, and seen manifested by the hundred smiling or weeping faces around us, while the secretary has read a letter, fresh from a missionary's pen, and especially directed to them. This plan may be varied, but something of this nature is needed to give life, interest and efficiency to "Juvenile Missions." Let such a society be formed in each school, let the pastor preach to the society a missionary sermon adapted to their circumstanees, let intelligence from the various 150 50 missionary stations be presented from time to time, and 130 30 not only will the amount raised exceed the most san-63 10 guine expectations, but a strong and abiding interest in, and love for the blessed cause of missions will be excited among the children. The last remark pre pares us to notice in brief some of the advantages to

20 00 be derived from such a system. 1. We secure to the missionary cause all the bene-40 00 and fits of those two almost invincible laws, that of early impressions and the law of habit. The traces drawn 20 00 upon the youthful mind, and again and again retouched and deepened by habit, cannot be effaced.— We do, in very deed, and almost by necessity, make 20 00 these children life members and life supporters of this 10 00 10 00 10 00 universal charity. We fairly wed them to the society, and what God has joined together by an original and P. S. The above is all that the Treasurer is able to report. It is more than probable that the whole sum actually raised during the year amounts to more than \$\frac{5}{4}.000. Those societies which appear deficient will please charge the delinquency on their preachers alone, whose duty it is to report to the Treasurer the full amount to be credited to his charge.

Amos Binney, Treas.

Worcester, Aug. 7, 1844. to take high and expansive views, hearts beating with a deep and broad philanthropy—a pure and burning piety, not waiting to be moved by occasional impulses, or feverish excitements, but voluntarily and regularly meeting their obligations to God and man. Such a generation may reasonably hope to see the world evangelized, and in the bosom of these juvenile societies, under the blessing of God, this generation is to be spiritually born and nourished, until, a giant in power, it

shall be prepared to put forth all its strength.

2. The children themselves will be vastly benefitted by their connection with such an institution. Their plans for life will be formed upon higher principles; the doing good, not the acquiring wealth, will become 8 00 the great and leading object of all exertion. In this tion, of unlimited increase of artificial wants and expensive luxuries, how desirable to introduce and cherish a redeeming and antagonist element in the hearts oo of so many youth, who will soon fill the places now 95 occupied by an over-loaded and selfish community.— 11 It will accustom these children to be reconciled to, and even prize honest poverty, by an acquaintance with the appalling destitution of the vast majority of the earth's inhabitants. They will appreciate more fully their superior privileges, love the precious Bible better, esteem more highly the preached word, be more attached to the blessed means of grace they are per-10 mitted to enjoy, and of which so many are deprived

feel more deeply their solemn and weighty responsi-bility before God to improve these peculiar advantages, be convicted and made deeply penitent by the oference simple and touching experiences of converted heathen children, and feel an ever-growing desire to send to all, now sitting in darkness, the light of life. They will be made happier by the reflex effect o

the very act of giving, for with the child, as well as 1 00 with the adult, is it true, that it is "more blessed to 1 00 give than to receive." Often do the glowing and expressive countenances of these little donors—the pro-prietors, perhaps, of "tis but Boxes," exhibit the fulness of that pleasure which accompanies even early

and humble charities.

3. It will be the means of securing to the church, to any extent that she may demand, missionaries of the right stamp. Already the Sabbath school has pre-1 00 pared and sent forth a number of its children to aid in 1 00 the conversion of the world. But when the missionary cause becomes identified with it, and missionary in formation forms a large part of the spiritual food with which she nourishes her babes, then the wants and woes of the heathen are made to stand out distinctly 00 and continually before the tender and enlightened minds of our youth, and when their obligations as Christians are fully explained, and powerfully im-1 00 pressed upon the heart and conscience, by considera-tions drawn from this world and eternity—the cries of 100 suffering man and the commands of a sovereign God,— will there not then be hundreds, where there is now 863 00 but one, who, feeling "woe is me, if I preach not the gospel," will press themselves upon an awakened church, crying with earnest entreaty, "Here am I.—

In relation to the matter of the appropriations of last year, referred to us, your committee have sought information to the best of their ability, and have arrived at the conclusion that the appropriations, with an exchange paper, containing an account of the pur-one exception, were regularly made. We have not chase of the "Missionary Ship" for the London Mis-The amount received by your committee at this are trenching upon that portion of the subject allotted to Br. Landon—"Missionary Collections in Sabbath Schools,"—who will undoubtedly present some most

school friends to take immediate measures for forming missionary societies in their several schools, and to devote themselves to rendering them interesting, profitacle and successful, as far as their time will permit, and the strong claims of the subject demand.

B. K. Peirce.

Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 15, 1844.

The Queen is domesticated at Windsor Castle, taking daily rides in her pony phaeton with Prince Albert, and walking in the pleasure grounds of the Castle when the weather permitted.

The Belgian Government has taken strong measures to punish the Prussian Government for having raised the duties on the iron of Belgium.

## N. H. CONFERENCE.

Br. Stevens,-It was directed by the New Hampshire Conference, that the names of the Superannuated preachers should be published in Zion's Herald, in connection with the appointments, to gratify many of connection with the appointments, to granty many or our friends who make anxious inquiries respecting their former beloved pastors. The mistake to which you alluded in your last number will account for their non-appearance. To supply the deficiencies please publish the following notice.

O. C. Baker, Sec'y of N. H. Conf.

Dechester N. H. Aug. 9, 1844

Rochester, N. H., Aug. 9, 1844.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS OF THE

lando Hinds, Leonard Bennett, Charles Cowing, M. calculated to allay the ferment that seems to prevail P. Marshall, Warren Wilbur, John Smith, James Dow, throughout Italy. George F. Wells, James G. Smith, Amos H. Worthing, SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS OF THE

VERMONT CONFERENCE. Solomon Sias, Moses Lewis, E. Spear, Eleazer Wells, E. Jordan, Nathan Howe, Hubbard Eastman, Joseph C. Aspenwall, William Wickham, John Cur-

### Summary of Intelligence.

but not the most considerable, took place about a quarter past two o'clock, Sunday morning, in Brighton street, near the foot of Allen street. It was set by in-hit by one had she not leaned back.

cendiaries. From this point the flames spread to the lumber and across the street to two large wooden buildings, separated by a passage way, and which were subdivided into eight tenements, occupied by Irish and American families. The shops were wholly destroyed—the tenements in front entirely riddled by fire, and those in the rear mostly burned or much damaged. The furniture of the families there resident, was nearly all de-stroyed by the fire, the water and the exertions made

to extinguish the fire, the water and the exertions made to extinguish the flames.

While the firemen were engaged at this fire with all their energies, and they were put in requisition early and continued incessantly, another fire was set

Note: That States are set of the order of the continued incessantly, another fire was set

Other order of the firemen. Other of the continued incessantly, another fire was set

Other order of the firemen. Other of the continued incessantly, another fire was set

thence, taking a southerly direction, destroyed six saw mills and small machinery work shops, &c., together with a portion of the bridge. The loss is very severe, not only to individuals, but to the public. The mills were owned by Hon. Robert H. Gardiner. The loss of timber and other property will amount probably to as much more.

All the state excepts the state except and a state except the st

MINT BURNED.—The United States Branch Mint, 18 a 20. at Charlotte, North Carolina, was burnt to the ground on the 27th of last month. The fire was discovered in the morning between three and four o'clock, in a part of the building where no fires had been used for several days. The bullion, coin, books, and many other valuables were saved, and it is hoped that the machinery is not seriously injured. The out-buildings have escaped, and it is supposed that they may ed temporarily for the necessary mint on

RICHES.—The wealth of Mr. Astor, of New York, from 1.75 to 2.50. is estimated as certainly above twenty millions. The present premier of England is still wealthier; his property, though nothing positive is publicly known of it, is considered in the city worth upwards of £7,000,000 sterling. But there are great hereditary landed estates with this property in single hands, much exceeding this sum in value.

A Noble Terrotaler.—The Earl of Arundel is Newbury, teetotaler, and his father, the Duke of Norfolk, will not employ on his estates the keeper of a beer house. QUAINT, BUT JUST .- It is said that the eccentric Walden, Timothy Dexter compared an ungrateful man to a hog under a tree eating acorns, that never looked up to see where they came from.

Iowa. - The population of Iowa is now about eightytwo thousand. Of these, forty thousand have been added within four years. The territory is not exceeded by any portion of our country in natural advan-

A DONATION.—The First Presbyterian Church in New York has contributed to the American Bible Society the present year, one thousand two hundred

It is calculated that the four hundred Mechanics' Institutions of Great Britain comprise 80,000 members, possess about 400,000 volumes of books, raise about £30,000 a year, and occasion the delivery of

The Trustees of Washington College at Hartford. Conn., have determined to change the name of that camp-meeting. institution to Trinity College, in consequence of the number of colleges in this country bearing the former

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—The corner stone of a new church edifice, with the above name was laid at Chelsea, on Monday, Aug. 5th, with ceremonies appropriate, according to Episcopal usage.

The brig Fidelia, which has arrived at this port, from Cockburn Harbor, Caicos Islands, the most dant of the Bahamas,—brought two beautiful flam-ingoes; they are somewhat domesticated.

At all the settlements and plantations on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, great sickness and suffering prevail, the effect of the late overflow of water. The steamboat Narraganset, says the Louisville Journal of the 1st inst., took many sick persons on her last trip, of which four died on the passage. Many of the settlers have lost every thing, and beg their passage up to any point on the Ohio, so that they can escape from the sickness and misery that surround them.

Gov. Morton, of Mass., has communicated to the Bay State Democrat an address, in which he declines being a candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth at the next election, or for any office hereafter.

Foreign.-The news from Tahiti shews that the misunderstanding there between the English and the French has increased since the public attention was

last directed to it.

A good deal of vexation and ill-blood exists in England on the subject. Peremptory apologies have been demanded from the French government.

The French rupture with Morocco show no symp-

ITALY.—A letter from Bologna of the 27th July, announces the execution of Signor Gardinghi on the N. H. CONFERENCE.

and Norris, Nathaniel Ladd, Charles Olin, Orthinds Leonard Bennett Charles Coming M.

throughout Italy.

The Papal states continue tranquil, the principal leaders of the late insurrection having either been taken prisoners or had fled from Italy.

taken prisoners or had fled from Italy.

Persia. — There have been some terrible earthquakes in Persia. Tabrez, Teheran, and Ispahan
equally felt them.

A report was in circulation at Constantinople, that
the Russians had been beaten in a severe battle with
the Circassians, and had lost a large portion of their

PRUSSIA.—The 26th of July, at the moment when CONFLAGRATION IN BOSTON!

Our city was visited early Sunday morning with two extensive conflagrations. The first in order of time, but not the most considerable, took place about a quar-

### MARKETS.

From the New England Farmer.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$0 00 to 0 00 per bushel. Red Top

by the incendiaries in South Margin street: the carpenter's shops of Messrs. Ridlon, Jepson, and Butter-field, were soon consumed—the flames communicating 100 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 18 a 20. by the incendiaries in South Margin street: the carpenter's shops of Messrs. Ridlon, Jepson, and Butterfield, were soon consumed—the flames communicating to buildings on both sides of the street, also in the rear, and thence to the west side of Merrimack street. In the area of this conflagration some nineteen buildings were destroyed.

On South Margin Sireet, 11 houses were burnt—9 of which entirely; and on Merrimack street, there were 8 buildings burnt. The loss of furniture and provisions was pretty much entire, and families suffered much at this fire also. Loss of property about REEF Mess 4 money bill. \$65.50 a 7.00—Navy \$6.00 a log.

provisions was pretty much entire, and families suffered much at this fire also. Loss of property about \$50,000.

Another fire was set about this time in a wooden shed in the rear of Lowell street, near Barton street, but was soon extinguished.

BEEF. Mess 4 mo. new bbl. \$6 50 a 7 00—Navy \$6 00 a 60. No. 1,550 a 6 00—do. Prime \$3 00 a 4 00. Pork, extra clear 4 mo. bbl. \$00 00 a 00 00—do. Clear \$11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do. Clear \$11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do. Prime \$7 50 a 3 00—do. Mess from other States, —a —— do. Prime do. do. \$0 00 a 0 000—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 0 000—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 0 000—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 0 000—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 0 0 00—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 0 0 00—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 00 00—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 00 00—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 00 00—do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00 —— Clear do. \$0 00 a 00 00—do. Southern and Western, 5 a 64. Hams, Boston, 7a 00—Southern and Western, 5 a 64. Chese, Shipping and 4 meal 3 a 44—do. new milk, 44 a 54.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad val., and 3 cts per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 a 55 c. American full blood, do. 43 a 42—do. 1.2 do 37

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent. 1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 7 a 71; 2d do 5 a 6. HAY, 15 to 17 per ton-Eastern Screwed \$10 to 10 50. EGGS. 12 a 00.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1844. At market 520 beef cattle, 2200 sheep, and 270 swine.
PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Extra §5. First quality, 4.75.—Second quality, §4.50. Third quality, §3.50 a 4.50.
Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs from §1.25 to 2.00. Old Sheep .-Lots to peddle, 3%c., two-thirds barrows. At retail

Notices. QUARTERLY MEETINGS. DANVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.
rg, Aug. 24 25 Irasburg, Sept.
, "34 S.1 Danville, at CampSept. 3 meeting, " Sept. 3 meeting, " 18
" 5 Barton, " 21 22
" 7 8 Derby, " 28 29
" 10 Westfield, Oct. 5 6
S. P. WILLIAMS, P. E.

NOTICE. The adjourned meeting of the trustees of the Newbury Seminary will be on Wednesday, the 28th of Aug., at the boarding house, at 5 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

PRENTIES KNIGHT, Sec.

The remains of Fisher Ames were removed to a new tomb in Dedham, on Thursday of last week, and a monument is to be erected by his descendants. He died 36 years ago.

A gentleman, a passenger for New York in the late line from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, was robbed of his pocket book, containing \$600.

The oration before the Alumni of Harvard University will be delivered at Cambridge, on Tuesday, the 27th of August, by Hon. Judge White, of Salem.

A Donation.—The First Presbyterian Church in

ALTERATION OF THE STEWARDS MEETING FOR CONCORD DISTRICT. CONCORD DISTRICT.

I am informed that a camp-meeting will commence at Windham, N. H., Aug. 26. Therefore the District Stewards' Meeting is altered from Manchester, Aug. 27, to Windham, Aug. 27. I hope the stewards appointed to attend the District Stewards' Meeting will find it convenient to attend the Camp-meeting at Windham, and be present at the Steward's Meeting; which will be held during said camp-meeting.

N. B. The meeting of the Ministerial Association of Con-

N. B. The meeting of the Ministerial Association of Con-cord District, appointed in connection with the Stewards' Meeting, will be postponed until after the above named

CAMP-MEETINGS. MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., N. H., GLASTENBURY, Conn., Mass., N. H., Me., WEBSTER, " 26. Sept. 2. PLYMOUTH. DERINGTON. Conn., N. H., Vt., BATH, DANVILLE,

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

safety of the passengers.

The Portland will leave the end of Long Wharf on Friday, the next election, or for any office hereafter.

FOREIGN.

The steamer Acadia, Capt. Harrison, arrived at her wharf at East Boston, at 1-4 to 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, with London and Liverpool dates up to the 4th. Owing to the dense fogs off Halifax her passage has been uncommonly long.

The weather has been such as to cause the most sanguine expectations of a speedy and abundant harvest.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a cheering nature; business wears a healthy aspect; there are numerous orders for goods, and workmen find plenty of employment.

Money is plentiful and likely to continue so. First class bills are 1 3-4 and others 2 to 4 per cent.

The cotton market has not been very animated. On the evening of the 2d ult., a most melancholy accident occurred at Blackfriar's bridge London, by the breaking down of the floating steam boat pier.—Four persons were after much difficulty rescued, and six bodies have since been picked up.

WORCESTER DISTRICT CAMP-MEETING. A Camp-meeting will be held in Webster, Ms., to commence August 26, and close the Saturday following. The ground is less than one mile from the Webster depot, at which place carriages will be in readiness to convey persons to the ground at a reasonable rate. Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of all who wish for board on the ground or in the immediate vicinity. Every exertion will be made for the convenience and protection of our friends who may attend the meeting.

For the Committee,

L. B. GRIFFING.

CAMP-MEETING ON WORCESTER DISTRICT. In reference to the camp-meeting to commence in Webster on the 26th inst., it is important to say, that the fare on the Norwich railroad will be reduced to those who attend about one-third. From Worcester it will be thirty-fue cents. Same proportion from other places. We hope the friends of camp-meetings will come from every direction, and got propared for a glorious revival all over the District.

Aug. 15, 1844.

J. PORTER.

Providence permitting, a camp-meeting will be held at Danville, Vt., commencing Sept. 16. But one meeting of the kind will be held on the District the present year. Every preacher will therefore be expected with a full representation of saints and sinners for his circuit. A word to the wise is

of saints and sinners for his circuit.

The District Stewards will hold their annual meeting on Thursday of said meeting, at 1 o'clock. Those preachers whose Quarterly Meeting does not come prior to that time, will have the kindness to call a meeting of the Board, and appoint a steward to attend. Brethere, let there be no failure. The Quarterly Meeting for Danville will be held on Wednesday of Camp-meeting week.

N. Littleton, Aug. 7, 1844.

CAMP-MEETING-BANGOR DISTRICT.

CAMP-MEETING—BANGOR DISTRICT.

A camp-meeting will be holden, by leave of Providence, commencing Monday, Sept. 2, in Orrington, near Mill Creek, A new and beautiful site has been selected, and will be fitted for the occasion in such a manner as to render it every way suited to the occasion. It is about one third of a mile from the river, and those coming by water will find a team at hand to convey their goods to the spot.

As the time of the meeting follows so closely the sitting of the Annual Conference, the Societies cannot expect much stirring up from the preachers. They are therefore affectionately invited to stir themselves up, and seasonably to appear with tents, furniture, and faith in God, upon the site consecrated to spiritual conflict and triumph over the powers of darkness. Come from far and near, saints and sinners, backsliders, infidels and hypocrites—come and witness that Israel's God answers by fire the prayers of his people; come, expecting his power manifested in the snactification and conversion of hundreds of souls, and thus a good omen obtained at the commencement of the year of great good to be accomplished before its close. Come then to camp-meeting.

Bangor, Aug. 12, 1844.

J. H. Jenne.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. Moses Palmer, Blandford, Ms. Rev. I. B. Bigelow, N. Blandford, Ms. Rev. A. Carter, Bridgewater, Vt.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,

TO AUG. 17.

John Hascall, Fall River, Ms., 1 pkge left at City Tavern; C. A. Carter, Truro, Ms. 1 pkge left on board sch Mail, E. Packet Pier; J. Griffia, Brunswick, Me., 1 pkge left on board Penobscot; G. H. Winchester, W. Duxbury, 1 pkge left at City Tavern; G. W. Brewster, Monument, Ms., 1 pkge left on board Oscoola, Tileston's whif; J. C. Cronnack, Holderness, N. H., 1 pkge by Walker; Chas. Waite, Bangor, Me.; 1 pkge by Gilman's exp.; H. Baker & Co., Providence, R. I., 1 pkge by Earle; A. Campbell, Stow, Vt., 1 pkge by bearer; J. Griffin, Brunswick, Me., 1 pkge by Penobscot; E. B. Bradford, Wareham, 1 pkge taken at office; Allen, Morrill & Wardwell, Andover, Ms., 1 pkge by Hoster; H. R. Wilcox, New Bedford, Ms., 1 pkge by Hatch; J. S. Taylor & Co., N. York, 1 pkge by Adams.

COMMUNICATIONS.

J. Griffin (2)—H. R. Wilcox—W. J. Moses—E. B. Brad-ford—J. S. Taylor & Co.—J. S. Springer—H. Baker & Co.— Chas. Waite—J. C. Cromack—Geo. H. Winchester—Geo. W. Brewster (2)—C. A. Carter.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

P. W. Case, A. Campbell, J. Howard, L. Palmer, Z. Farmer, W. Carroll, T. C. Edmester, P. Goodwin, S. Parker, S. Muzzey, S. Plumley, R. H. Bloomer, L. A. Critchett, E. Parker, A. Barnes, A. Hollister, E. Davis, J. C. Hunter, S. Davis, S. G. Thatcher, F. Chapman, J. W. Towne, M. Southard, N. T. Haskell, J. Davis, and P. Chase—§2 each.

G. S. Johnson, §15; J. Skinner, §10; M. Wight, §6; Geo. P. Cox, G. W. Townsend, F. D. Stratton, H. P. Hoyt, and A. Fitch, §4; W. Hudson, §3.62; P. Hopkinson, and J. Nash, §3; T. Parker, §1.30; E. A. Higgins, §1.17; S. Ames, H. M. Goodwin, R. Mitchell, J. Edgecomb, D. L. Johnson, A Story, E. Sprague, J. Cummings, E. Gilman, B. Creach, and S. Davis, §1 each; L. B. Bisbee, 33c.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Mr. John B. Johnson, and Miss Harriet Cutler, both of Boston. In Searsmont, Me., 7th inst., by Rev. H. V. Degen, Rev. Alvra Hatch, of the Me. Conference, and Miss Abigail Mar-

Alvra Haten, of the Are. Control of Searsmont.

In Marshfield, Aug. 14, by Rev. W. Leonard, Mr. Lebbeus Harris, and Miss Miranda Gulliver, both of W. Duxbury.

In Newburyport, Aug. 18, by Rev. B. K. Peirce, Mr. George C. Short, and Miss Mary A. Soldan, both of N. C. Short, and Miss Mary A. Soldan, both of N.
In Malden, Ms., by Rev. Daniel Richards, Mr. Charles
Gage, of Wilton, N. H., and Miss Sarah Ann Lynde, of M.
In Brewer, Me., 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. H. Pilsbury,
Rev. Enoch M. Fowler, of the Me. An. Conference, and Miss
Louisa Nickerson, of Brewer.

DIED. In this city, (at the residence of Hon. James C. Merrill, while on a visit.) Miss Caroline M. Howe, daughter of J. R. Howe, of Haverhill, Mass., aged 22.
In Salem. N. H., July 31, of consumption, Mrs. Mehitable. wife of Nathaa Saunders, of Boston, aged 23.
In Lynn. 3d inst., Mr. Ezekiel H. Parker, aged 60, formerly of Barnstable.
In Andover, Ms., 3d inst., Loring, son of Thomas and Phebe Marshall, aged 6 months and 15 days.

Advertisements. FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c. M. DOE, 55 to 65 Cornhill, having made large additions to his former well selected stock of FURNITURE, FEATHERS, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, &c., is now prepared to sell them at a great reduction from former prices. Purchasers would do well to call. Every article warranted as good as recommended. Particular attention paid to ack ing goods for transportation. Feb. 15th, 1844.

CUSTOM SHOE STORE. No. 16 Central Street, (New Block,) Lowell. TEBBETT'S would invite the attention of his friends and the public to his extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, which he will sell at low prices and warrant to give satisfaction.

Particular attention will be paid to measure work and re-

Lowell, March 13, 1844. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A LL discoveries in dental science, whether mechanical or surgical, that tend to a practical improvement in that branch of surgery, should be made known by all proper means, that the public may avail themselves of the benefits derivable

A or surgical, that tend to a practical improvement in that branch of surgery, should be made known by all proper means, that the public may avail themselves of the benefits derivable from them. The luxuries of life, connected with other causes, either local or constitutional, have made such sad inroading upon the number and health of our natural teeth, as to make it an important study with the dental profession, to substitute others in their stead, in a manner the least objectionable. Objections of much weight have been urged against artificial teeth on plate, from the known fact, that large portions of brass and copper are contained in the solder that is used for connecting the teeth with the plate. The impurity of this composition is seen, after a few days wear, in a change of its color, to a dark, dirty appearance, attended with a brassy taste. But this is not the greatest evil. The connection of not less than four different metals in the mouth, produces a galvanic action, which tends directly to impair the general health of the guns, and consequently to affect unfavorably the remaining natural teeth.

DR. S. STOCKING, surgeon dentist, has succeeded in making such improvements in the manner of setting artificial teeth on plate, as to entirely obviate every objection that can be urged against them; the solder used by him being of equal purity with the plate, and warranted neither to change its color by oxidation, or produce the unpleasant taste of brass and copper while worn. An improvement of great importance has also been recently made by Dr. S., in the manner of adapting the plate to the mouth, with such fastenings as will admit of the whole wort being removed and then replaced again, at the pleasure of the wearer, with as much convenience as a glove can be taken from the hand, or a ring from the finger and then replaced again; and yet, when on, are firm, easy, and inoffensive. These are importanced by the position of the tooth, by his celebrated anodyne, without pain, and then people, to deler all necess

## POETRY.

From the Christian Observer. SEEKING JESUS. "And he turned and saw her weeping, and saith unto her

Woman, why weepest thou?" Who, amid the dews of morning, Through the garden glides along. To you grave her footsteps turning, Heedless of the sky lark's song? Heedless of the sleeping flowers, Loved so well in brighter hours; Heedless of the dews that lie. Trembling in each flowret's eve-Beauteous as the dreps, half hid, 'Neath an infant's drooping lid,

When upon the mother's breast,

It has sigh'd itself to rest.

While a peaceful world is sleeping, What, pale watcher, brings thee here ? Why thine eye all dim with weeping? Why thy cheek all pale with fear? Dost thou come to weep and pray? See! the shadows roll away! Lo! a beam of blessed light Glimmers on you mountain height Morning breaks on Zion's hill. Night and sorrow pass away, Wherefore art thou weeping still ? Knows thy heart no dawning day?

"Tell me, tell me where ve laid him Ye who bere my Lord away? Tell me! I will come and take him Tell me, if ye know the way ? " Lost in sorrow, lost in fear, Thus her Savior Mary sought; Little thought her-Lord was near. Heard his voice and knew him not; Till one thrilling tone she heard-"MARY!"-grace was in the word! And her wandering heart replied, "Jesus! Jesus, crucified!

Often thus, in deepest sadness, I have sought my absent Lord; Till my grief was turned to gladness, Hearing but that melting word! 'Mid the shades of eve or morn, Oft in sorrow and in fear, Waited, wept, for his return. Knowing not that He was near; Saw him, but in stranger-guise. Till he op'd my wondering eyes. Call'd my name, and Love replied "Tis my Lord! the Crucified!"

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

MRS. SARAH BROWN died in Bristol, N. H., July 24, aged 73 years. She sought and found the pardon of sin more than forty years since, while residing in the town of Landaff, and soon after became a member of the M. E. Church, of which she continued a faithful and much beloved member un-

Sister Brown was not eminent for the ecstacies of her joy, but uniform in the sweetness of her temper and the performance of Christian duties; and during a very long and severe affliction exemplified the superlative excellence of the Christian's hope. Bristol, July 27, 1844. N. W. ASPENWALL.

MR. ABNER B. SMITH died in Mailborough Mass., May 21, aged 36 years. Brother Smith embraced religion some twelve years since, and has been a useful member of the church ever since.-He was always desirous for the prosperity of the cause of Christ, and anxious to support the gospel by contributing his substance to make the minister and his family comfortable. Brother Smith was appointed Superintendent of the Sabbath School and made an effort to get all the church interested in the good cause; and although he did not succeed to the extent he desired, yet he effected a good into the school. Br. Smith will be much missed by the church and community generally. He has left a widow and two children to mourn their loss. May the great Head of the church comfort and save

Such was the nature of his disease that he was not conscious of his danger towards the latter part of his sickness, but we trust he has made a good exchange and rests now in the paradise of God .-May this dispensation be sanctified to the good of his family and the church of Christ in this place. T. G. BROWN.

Marlborough, July 22, 1844.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## AFRICAN FEMALES.

I take this opportunity, (says Lander, in his Records of Clapperton's last Expedition,) of expressing my high admiration of the amiable conduct of the African females towards me: in sickness and in health, in prosperity and in adversity, their kindness and affection were ever the same. They have danced and sung with me in health, grieved with me in sorrow, and shed tears of compassion at the recital of my misfortunes. When a boy, and suffering from fever in the West Indies, women of the same race used to take me in their arms, or on their knees; sing and weep over me, and tell me not to die, for that my mother would break her heart to evening. hear the news; and, pointing to the ocean, they cheered my spirits, by saying that it laved the shores of England, and that it would shortly bear me on its bosom to my distant home. In fine, through whatever region I have wandered, whether enslaved or free, I have invariably found a chord of tenderness and trembling pity to vibrate in the breast of an African woman; a spirit ever alive to soothe my sorrows and compassionate my affliction; and I never in my life knew one of them to bestow on me a single unpleasant look or angry word.

## SISTERS.

A thousand ties concur to bind sisters together. There is, in the first place, a natural affection in the human heart, implanted there to correspond to that relation, and thus unite those in attachment who have been borne on the same bosom, and grown up around the same hearth. Besides this instinctive affection, they naturally become attached from sympathy, from sharing the same joys and sorrows, and loving the same objects. The same events for years have filled them with gladness and often have they mingled their tears at the same calamities. Their interests have been the same. and even their childish plays, the source to them of infinite delight, have made closer the tie which draws their hearts together. Sisters, blossoms on the same stem, what should ever sever them?-Stars shining in the same constellation, why should they not mingle their mild radiance in peace? If there be in their hearts any capacity for attachments, how can their common tasks, their common pleasures, their perpetual society, fail of unit ing them in the most intimate affection? If they have any literary ambition, any desire for intellectual improvement, they may minister endlessly to each other's pleasures and progress. If they would add to literary accomplishment the charm of graceful and winning manners, whose eye so quick as that of a sister to administer friendly criticism and admonition? I counsel them to use well that portion of life which they pass under the same roof, to cement the bond of natural affection, for the time will come when they will probably need it all. For as fountains, which rise upon the same mountain top, diverge and run in opposite didirections, traverse plains as different as tropical abundance and polar sterility, and finally join the

rocked in the same cradle, watched over by the and now he is bearing the fruits of usefulness on same maternal solicitude, walking hand in hand the earth—exerting a good influence and ripening for same paths of education and accomplishment, may a better world .- N. Y. Trib. be destined by events over which they have no control to a lot as widely contrasted as can possibly be conceived. Equality of conditions they cannot hope. How shall they resist the influences which tend to divide their hearts as well as their fortunes? The best security for lasting attachment and for happy intercourse through life, is the assiduous cul-

## whom they find neither sympathy nor consideration.

GOOD BREEDING.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

that the natural affections need no cultivation .-

Whenever the desire of victory is the motive of ought to be excluded from the intercourse of friends, and the entertainer or president of a company ought to check it, at whatever expense of chagrin the neighborhood. For two weeks, he remained to the aggressors. The best rebuke that I ever heard of this sort,

Barclay, of Edinburgh. He was a gentleman of great suavity and mildness of disposition, and bated all kind of wrangling. So there was one day he had four other professors, five college students of the first-rate talents, and myself, to dine with him. between his knees, and when he had looked them After the Doctor's wine began to operate a little, the young men contradicted their preceptors in almost every thing, always provoking a dispute.-The seniors smiled at the young men's absurdity, and dropped the subjects. But at length two of them fastened on each other, an Englishman and an Irishman, and disputed so violently, that all be one hundred and fifty-one." social conversation was completely obstructed. It was about some point of moral philosophy, the decision of which did not signify a small pin; so tears of contrition—he pressed his Mary to his their several arguments were utter nonsense. But heart, and said, at length, one of them, after uttering a most obstreperous sentence, gave a blow on the table with his fist; on which Dr. Barclay's little terrier, that vocate. lay below it, got up, with a great bow-wow-wow! pow-wow-wow! bow-wow-wow! The Doctor gave it a gentle spurn, and, with a face of the utmost good-nature, said, "Haud your tongue, ye little ony o' them."

laugh till the tears ran down his cheeks. There and received as a member of the church. was no more disputing that night.

that I was invited to dine with a gentleman, with letters prepared for the use of the blind, and in a whom Allan Cunningham and I had several times very short space of time he learned to run his delibeen very happy. Before dinner, he took me cate fingers along the page and to read with ease aside, and said, "I have invited a Captain Selby to and propriety. The utmost object of his wishes meet you to-night; he has been very much abroad, seemed now to be to possess a complete copy of and his information is boundless; but he has a sin- the Bible for the blind, which consists of several gular disposition to contradict every thing that is large volumes. His parents were unable to buy dvanced by any other of the company; and then, one, but his pastor obtained one from a society in he is so dogmatical, that he will not yield his point Boston. to any consideration. If I could get him and Mr. Not long after the little boy received the vol-Walker, your friend, pitted together, we should umes, his pious mother saw him retire to the room have some fine fun, and I should give them both a where they were kept, and she stepped softly to

per broke out. Their violence bore down every of God's revelation to man. attempt to change the subject, and prevented them What a beautiful comment is afforded by the one of the combatants that a stranger in the next the honey-comb."-Bap. Adv. room requested to speak with him for a few minutes. The servant led him a long circular route; and in the mean time, another servant came in and asked the other disputant the same request .-Consequently, they entered both at the same in-

"THY WORD IS TRUTH." I heard, and I believe. My soul is witness of the truth; of the truth of what I am; of what I among those of the past. We have often heard, must be; and of what I may be. The heavens in the monthly concert for Sabbath Schools, the may be no more; the sun may cease to shine, and present system of things lauded highly, when we the stars go out in darkness, but thy word stands secure and fixed, eternal truth. Years upon years may come and go, ages upon ages roll on in ceaseless round, and thy word stands eternal truth, eternal as thy own existence. Read by millions that lions yet to come. And now it meets my eye: it comes to me, a sojourner here, as were my fathers; but soon, like them, I shall pass away. It speaks to me. I read, and I believe. I realize thy word is truth. Away from human speculations, from the folly of boasting human reasonings, I turn my eye. Too long have I built my faith on man's opinions. Now, O truth, O word of God, I come to thee. Naked I hang on thy word, and I prove thy word is truth. They promises, what are they? They are spirit, and they are life. My could in the family relation, may depend upon the relation, may depend upon the relation of those who have named the full to your children. Teach them diligently the They are spirit, and they are life. My soul is unsupplied no more. Doubts and fears, where are ye? Ah, ye are consumed in the light of truth.— Ye cannot bear the blaze of truth. And malice, and revenge, where are ye? By the power of truth, I see you blasted, overthrown. And self, the demon self, where art thou? Truth wages with thee a war of utter extermination. Its language is, I tain scenery that tends to remind us rather of eteram Jehovah. I am that I am. O man, what more nity than decay. The perishable works of man are canst thou comprehend of God than this - God is. And thou thyself a worm .- Ladies' Repository.

THE ORPHAN. - Don't speak harshly to him. - glorious deeds of those whose names are learnt in He has no father to direct his steps, no mother to history's page. We stand upon the mountain and watch over him. Temptation was spread before we scarcely know that man exists upon the earth. him and he yielded. Be not severe—perhaps one kind word may save him from ruin. Do not drive ence been forgot; those rocks never echoed the elhim to more gross acts of sin, but manifest by your oquence of orators or the songs of poets; these voice and your tears that you are his real friend .- waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant: Had be been blessed with a mother's care, he the soul never yielded to man the fruit of his indus would not have stepped aside from the path of rec- try. It is not there that the finger of time can be titude. Now he feels that no one cares for him; recognized. In vain would be set his marks of no one pities him; no one loves him. Go to him snows that never fail, or disturb the fast bound form and be his friend, his guide, his counsellor, and you of adamantine ice. In vain he stretches out his will save him from the depths of degradation.— hand where the rushing torrent and waving water-There is nothing so effectual as sympathy, to allay fall blest with an eternity of youth, dash along their

great ocean, one under the burning line, and the How sweet is the reflection—I have drawn a soul other in the midst of perpetual snows, so sisters from vice, and placed him in the path of virtue,

### CHILD'S DEPARTMENT.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

Children are very often chargeable with wan tivation, so long as they are together, of kindness, of perseverance in attempting to do good, and conforbearance, generosity. It is a mistake to suppose sequently relax their efforts; when if they held on longer, they might see their wishes accomplished. They are, from the nature of things, subjected to If we try nineteen times to do a thing, and fail, we the same laws with any other attachment. The cannot be certain that the twentieth will not pernatural relations are only the foundation for at- fect the object. We remember a story that shows tachments. But unfaithfulness to the social rela- the influence a little girl can exert. tions gradually weakens the strongest natural ties,

Mary, who was only about eight years old, took and sisters even, who have done nothing but cross a temperance paper, at a temperance meeting, to and render each other uncomfortable, will seek their see how many she could get to sign it. The next friendships any where rather than with those in morning she presented it to her father, who had been in a drunken frolic for a fortnight, and came home drunk while his daughter was at the temper ance meeting the night before. This cruel father raised his hand and struck his child a blow which levelled her on the floor, and said,

"I'll learn you to be saucy to your parents." The little girl got up and picked up the constitution, which had fallen when she received the blow. She took it with her to school that day, and a colloquial combatant, the charms of easy and got the teacher and most of the scholars to sign it. agreeable conversation are at an end. We do not When she had leisure, she would ask her mother, meet with our friends to fight a battle, but to be if she might go to such a neighbor's, and see how pleased and instructed. Every kind of wrangling many could be obtained to join the temperance so-Her father could not but see what was doing in

at home, and did not use a drop of intoxicating liquor, a thing he had not done for years before. or ever shall hear again, was given by the late Dr. At the end of that period, he said to his daughter, "Mary, how many names have you on your temperance constitution?

"I will bring it and see," she replied. As her father was counting the names, she stood

over, he said. "You have one hundred and fifty." She jumped up on his knee, threw her little arms around her father's neck and impressed a sweet kiss on his check, and said,

"Do you sign it too, father, and then there will The old drunkard's heart was melted-his boson

"I will sign it;" and at once affixed his name to the constitution and pledge.-Temperance Ad-

# THE LITTLE BLIND BOY.

A few weeks since, an interesting little blind stupid beast; I'm sure ye ken as little about it as boy, about twelve years of age, in Providence, R. I., became the hopeful subject of converting grace, The reproof was successful; the gentlemen's and after relating such a religious experience as faces both grew red, but one of them joined in the drew tears from almost every eye, he was baptized

Immediately upon his conversion he became There was another time, in the city of London, very desirous to learn to read the Bible with raised

rebuke which they never would forget.

Accordingly, at dinner, he placed Captain Selby you think the dear little fellow went alone to this and Mr. Walker right over against one another, as room? His mother saw him kneeling by the side people do two cocks which they wish to fight. of these precious volumes, and lifting up his little At a late hour, about the time when we should hands in prayer, to return thanks to God for this have retired to coffee, the two combatants had en- blessed gift of his holy word. He then rose from gaged in a most desperate dispute about the anti- his knees, and taking up one of the volumes in his quity of an English family compared with that of arms, hugged and kissed it, and then laid it on one the other disputant's own. Our first moments of side; and proceeded to the next, and so on, till he enjoyment were scarcely interrupted by them, ex- had, in this simple, but beautiful and expressive cept by some looks of dissatisfaction and superi- manner, signified his love for each of those blessed ority at the trifling manner in which we were em- volumes, which, through the medium of touch, had ployed. At length, however, their peculiar tem-spread before his mind the wonders and the glories

from discovering the disconcerted looks of the above touching incident upon the words of David, company. This was the signal for the execution "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the of Mr. H ---- t's project. On ringing of the bell heart. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, gently and unperceived, a servant appeared to tell than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and

## FAMILY RELIGION.

The duty of cultivating family religion will be admitted by all pious families, and it will be almost stant, at different doors, into the drawing room; as readily admitted that family religion is greatly they bowed respectfully to one another. They neglected. In these days of Sabbath Schools, paboth at once, however, perceived the whole force rents seem to have delegated to teachers of Sunof the rebuke, and were going to sneak off at their day School classes the religious instruction of their respective doors, when the whole party broke in on children. The good old ways of family instruction them, and by their raillery and merriment made are forsaken. The catechism is laid upon the them confess both the justice and pleasantry of shelf, and the children have become estranged Mr. H---t's device. I never saw two gentlemen from the ways of their fathers. The great docmore obliging and complimentary to one another trines and duties of our holy religion are not now than these two were during the remainder of the the subjects of discussion, or thought, or knowledge. We are confident that there is less real knowledge of the doctrines of the gospel among those who compose the present generation that is now coming forward and occupying the stage, than could not respond to the sentiments which were uttered. We rejoice in the design and institution manner the obligation of parents to their children. have ceased to be on earth, and to be read by milto me. I read, and I believe. I realize thy word our readers the duty of cultivating the genius of

## MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

There is something in the wildness of moun nowhere to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins to show the outline of faded greatness; no remnan of a sanctuary here stands to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the the bad passions and incline the heart to virtue, headlong course, regardless of the blighting power

that withers strength, or lulls to rest the creation and the creature of mortality. Here we may pause and say that Time has lost his power. Here may we view the faint efforts of time overthrown in an and spirit highly recommended. instant. Changes they are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay.—
The lightning of the thunder-storm, the blowing the General Commission of the story of the sto tempest, the engulphing flood, the overspreading avalanche, have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time, and left nought in the change THE GREAT TEACHER; Or, Characteristics of our Lord's to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seem created in mankind to awaken the recollection, that even time can lose its power.—
Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures,

Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the cares, nay, even the sorrows of our petty span, ZEBULON; Or, the Condition and Claims of Sailors. The when for a moment he dwells with his heart and soul upon the thoughts of all eternity! Yes, it wil! sober the gay-it will comfort the bereaved .- Ed-

### VICTIM OF HINDOO SUPERSTITION.

In November, 1822, at the annual mala, or fair, held at Ooncar Hanyatta, on the Nerbudda, a young man of low caste came from Ougein to the abovementioned place, for the purpsse of devoting himself at the shrine of Bhyroo, by leaping from a rock which overhangs the Nerbudda. The deluded fanatic was about twenty-nine years of age, without friends or relations to attach him to the world. He displayed from the first the most determined firmness; and although every attempt was made to dissuade him from his purpose, by offers of a provision for life, he remained unshaken; and, entertaining at one time some apprehension that force would be resorted to, he threatened to destroy himself with a knife, which he constantly carried about his person.

The victim was not attended by any Brahmin, tion, he was at the temple of Bhyroo early, and after going through some customary ceromonies, and offering some money to the representation of his deity, (a huge stone, smeared with red paint,) he prepared to ascend the rock. At this moment another attempt was made to induce him to relinother attempt was made to induce him to reinquish his design, but without effect; and he moved away with a firm and rapid step, and in a few minutes he appeared on the brink of the precipice; and appeared in the practice of Elocution and Gestlemann and Elocution and Gestlemann and Elocution and Gestlemann and Elocution and Gestlemann and

These sacrifices are of frequent occurrence at Ooncar; and about the time at which this last took place, another victim was preparing to devote himself to the same fell deity, by burying himself alive at Bhyrooghur, near Ougein. Human beings of both sexes, and all ages, daily fall victims to the cruel superstition which holds her iron rule over the minds of so large a portion of the inhabitants of this benighted country. this benighted country.

At 51 Main Street, Worcester. S. DILLINGHAM would respectfully inform the inhab-

 itants of Worcester and the adjacent towns, that he has opened a store as above mentioned, where he has on hand and intends keeping a good supply of Genessee and Ohio Flour of the best standard brands. Also Corn, Oats, Rye, and Meal; coarse and fine Salt, and a general assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, which he offers at wholesale or retail Vorcester, June 12, 1844.

respectfully invited to call. NATH'L WATERMAN.

April 17. ly

Prouty & Mears'



and they have added to their already extended dist, several new patterns, combining new and important improvements, adapting them to all the different qualities of soil, and the various systems of culture; especially to an approximation to the spade labor system, which is admitted to be the perfection of good husbandry—and why? For the reason, that at one operation it perfectly turns the mass, of whatever depth; covering all restable and other metals have been supposed. ing all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface, leaving the furrow slice in a fine, lively, friable state, crushing its hard lumps and disarranging its particles, thereby elaborating its food for plants. Hence as but one ploughing is requisite, the proper moment may be taken for its performance, when the seed bed will be found to be in far better condition than after the protected better the prowill be found to be in far better condition than after the pro-tracted labor of two or three cross-ploughings and harrowings.

Their castings are of a superior quality, both in workmanship and materials. By using pure iron and an improved process of melting, they offer castings of less weight, possessing SUPE-BIOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, which with chilling the points, wings and landsides, and the excellent quali y and finish of the wood-work, renders their ploughs, in every espect, the very article which the wants and interest of the

ommittee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in warding to the inventors the sum of \$100, the highest premime ever given in this country for doing the best work with the ast draught, in a trial open to the whole Union, running its UPHAM'S PHILOSOPHY.—Elements of Mental natural course, inclining to keep its true position without any effort of the ploughman, and turning a furrow one foot wide and six inches deep, with a draught of only 294 pounds, in compact and well swarded land, being much the easiest in draught of any plough of which we have any report.

Besides the great State premium of Massachusetts, the Centre Draught has taken the high premiums in New York, Penpsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Last fall, at four trials where the Planch was the particular chieffor exercises the

tylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Last fall, at four trial where the Plough was the particular object for experiment, it ook the highest premiums in four different States. At the County Ploughing Matches, their performance was the admiration of our best farmers, and premiums too numerous to menion were awarded for the excellent work done by them; but the trial in Northampton, last fall, is worthy of a notice, where in accordance with a regulation of the society, adopted to werent fivertiem or any experient of it, in the adjudging of revent favoritism, or any suspicion of it, in the adjudging prevent tavoritism, or any suspicion of it, in the adjugging of premiums, the Committee were not present during the ploughing, and consequently could not know at the time of deciding by whom any one of the lands was ploughed." There were at this trial IT Worcester ploughs, and only 5 of Prouty & Mears', and yet to ALL THESE FIVE PREMIUMS WERE UNAN-IMOUSLY AWARDED, and those of the highest class, though only sight were offered. nly eight were offered.

While the Centre Draught Plough is taking the highest

while the centre Draught Flough is taking the highest prizes and gaining more and more in favor with farmers, disappointed competitors are boasting "loud and long" of small premiums awarded for the skill of ploughmen and their well-trained teams, or won by extraordinary exertions, on fields where there was no competition; and they have raised the frequent cry of "Centre Draught Humburg" by which it is evident that the busy hum of public coining expressions the dent that the busy hum of public opinion, expressing the real merits of these ploughs, is by a kind of mysterious Centre Draught, continually buzzing in their ears, with a conscious ess of its train.
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MISREPRESENTATIONS have also been made in regard to the trials in Essex County, by publishing statements and tables manufactured for the purpose, giving to their ploughs an advantage which the Report of the committee did not exhibit, and which called forth from them the following severe rebuke, AS MAY BE SEEN BY REFERENCE TO rebuke, AS MAY BE SEEN BY REFERENCE TO THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE IN 1842 and 1843:—"We hope they will have the fairness to take all the facts into view, and not a garbled selection, as has sometimes been done, and thereby entirely misrepresenting the impressions intended to be made by the Committee."

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defiance to all competitors, and so it will, as we have at our command the best practice, science, skill and ingenuity necessary to effect any improvement of which it is susceptible, and we give constant attention to the subject.

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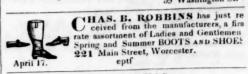
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after making some wild gesticulations to the crowd below, he stepped back a few paces, rushed forward, and springing into the air, was in a moment precipitated to the bottom, and dashed to pieces.—
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